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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 239 BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1924 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via. Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Oct.	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,272
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,627
1st Nov	DONGOLA .	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
12th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	29,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,822
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,315
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x...	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,903
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA .. .	8,253
8th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
22nd ,,	A Steamer* ..	..
2 th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA ..	6,884	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec 1925	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,884	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
17th Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,884	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
10th Oct. ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi. viaKathiawar.
13th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
15th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
15th ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne and Sydney via Colombo.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	5th Oct.	15th Oct.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	594	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. —20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer Commander Tons Arrival Departure
Celebes
Maru. J. Kurimura 5863 10th Sept. 24th Sept.
*Honolulu
Maru Yamanoi 5750 28th Sept. 9th Oct.
Borneo
Maru K. Orihara 5864 3rd Oct. 13th Oct.
Altai Maru H. Megura. 7772. 6th Oct. 20th Oct.
* Sumatra Maru Y. Saito 5750 11th Oct 25th Oct.
* Shunko
Maru T. Konishi 6777. 26th Oct, 9th Nov.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
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Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
White Office Trousers 3 for ..	13	0	0
White Oxford Twill Shirts 3 for	12	0	0

Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL
TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc.. can also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY 4

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8, per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
CALCUTTA.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:. LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT:— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA.
Actg. Manager
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced TIME-KEEPER. Apply with copies of testimonials at this Office.

COMPOUNDER WANTED—Pay Rs. 30. Apply Dr. PALLONJE, Aga Building, opposite Elphinstone Railway Station, B. B. Railway.
A R127

WANTED—Experienced men for a well established European Export Office. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R129

WANTED—Two COMPOUNDERS for Bombay. Excellent prospects. Apply Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R130

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT and two CLERKS with knowledge of office routine work. Only experienced hands need apply with two annas stamps to STAR & CO., DELHI.
A R126

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with good knowledge of English correspondence and office routine work, Gujarati knowing preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R125

WANTED—GOANESE HEAD BUTLER. Should be sober, well experienced and of amicable good disposition. Previous experence, if possible, in an Indian State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem with free food and lodging. Travelling allowance and leave according to State Rules. Post pensionable. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, to RAJA MOHD. WILAYAT KHAN, A.D.C., I/C Household to General Raja Sir Harisingh Sahib, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
A20772

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET in Oriental Buildings, Second Floor, West side, a Room of 778 sq. ft. area with windows to South and West. Airy and central. Apply to the MANAGER, ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
C 20865

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RAWALPINDI—The gateway of Kashmir and Kabul. Fresh and Dry Fruits. Tele: "SHADI". LAKSHMI FRUIT AGENCY.
T R167

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines at wholesale rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal.
T R11062

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra
Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

APPOINTMENTS OF INSPECTORS of Works on a salary of Rs. 250 300 p.m. are to be made in the Engineering Maintenance Department of the above Railway, and applications are invited which should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Ry. Victoria Terminus. All applications should be superscribed "Maintenance."

Preference will be given to those who have passed through a subordinate course at a recognised Engineering college.

Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

W. G. BARNETT,
Ag. Chief Engineer.
20866

WANTED

ORGANISING SECRETARY for Headquarters, Indian Red Cross Society; medical man preferred (though not essential), with some experience of organisation.

SALARY:—Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem according to qualifications; travelling allowance as admissible to first class officers.

PERIOD:—Appointment for three years in the first instance, the first six months on probation, and subject thereafter to six months' notice on either side. The successful applicant must be ready to join at a very early date.

LOCATION:—Delhi, Simla, with touring for about three months annually.

Reply stating age, qualifications and experience to

CHAIRMAN,
Indian Red Cross Society,
"Melrose", Simla,

on or before November 7th, 1924.
20873

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Aitai Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th of October from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Irvinson & Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD., will be held at the MORARJI GOKULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi Road, Cavel, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 9th day of October, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (Divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each of which 5,98,505 shares have been issued) to Rs. 1,50,00,000 (Divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each made up of the present 6,00,000 shares and 4,00,000 further shares of Rs. 15 each hereby authorised to be issued) and that such reduction be effected firstly by reducing the nominal amount of each of the present 6,00,000 shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 15 per share; secondly by returning Rs. 23-8-0 per share to the holder of each of the 16,666 shares of Rs. 75 each which have been issued as Fully-Paid up to the intent that the holder of each fully-paid share of Rs. 75 should have in lieu thereof one fully paid share of Rs. 15 each and Rs. 23-8-0 in cash; thirdly by extinguishing the present liability of Rs. 45 per share in respect of uncalled Capital on each of the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up; fourthly by cancelling Capital which has been lost or unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 15 on each of the 5,82,239 shares and to the extent of Rs. 36 8-0 on each of the 16,666 shares fully paid-up of the Company, which have been issued and are now outstanding. Provided however that the said 4,00,000 shares when issued as aforesaid, shall first be offered to the members of the Company on the date of issue of the said shares in proportion to their individual holding."

Should the above resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution, by a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on Friday the 24th day of October, 1924, at the same place and at the same time for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a special resolution.

By order of the Board,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Dated the 12th day of September, 1924.
20720.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in Laying an 18" Pipe Sewer in the Low Level Road, West of the North Approach of De Lisle Road Overbridge, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 17th day of October, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the DY. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

N. MAUGHAN, M.Inst.C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 8th October, 1924. 20875

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS for the following works are invited and will be received by the Undersigned up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 25th October, 1924. Forms of tenders and other particulars will be obtained at his office on payment of Rs. 2 for each form on any working day.

	Approximate value Rs.
(1) Metal collection on various roads in the Thana District ...	1,04,000
(2) Construction Parol Bhivandi Road	21,000
(3) S. R. to Mahim Vada Road ...	15,000

G. D. DAFTARY,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.
Thana, 4-10-24. 20874

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI AHMED HUSSEIN and HAJI ABOO SALEH MAHOMED for self and others the Trustees of the Trust for the dispensary of the Kolsa Moholla Memon Jamat for Women and Children have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances and claims of all and singular the piece of land hereditaments and premises, situate at Masjid Lane near Bapoo Khote Street, outside the Fort, more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any persons having or claiming to have any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said piece of land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, trust, gift, lease, under-lease, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at the Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land, or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Masjid Lane, near Bapoo Khote Street, outside the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement eighty-eight square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 132 New No. 7445 Old Survey No. 1537 and New Survey No. 975 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6395. Street Nos. 21,23 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Haji Umar Haji Adam and others, on or towards the East by a Gully or passage, on or towards the South by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Abdul Hussein bin Abdul Suleman Nagri and on or towards the West by the said Masjid Lane aforesaid.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1924.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
20878

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 9th October 1924, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 1st October to WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th September, 1924.
20788

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1594 of 1922.
LONG CAUSE.
Plaint filed the 7th day of April, 1922.

DAWOOD MOTI, a firm, carrying on business as Sugar Merchants at Khand Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) HAJI JAFFER MAHOMED HAJI BACHOO, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Jackeria Masjid, without the Fort, (2) Bai HAWABAI, widow and 2A. BACHOO, a son of Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya his heirs and legal representatives, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort, the latter being a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem Mr. N. W. Pradhan of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, one of the Commissioners of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) AHMED HAJI MAKI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Nagpada Moholla, without the Fort, (4) ABDUL SAKUR AHMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Jackeria Masjid without the Fort and (5) AMRUTLAL MOTICHAND, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort, until lately carrying on business in the name of A. Jaffer Mahomed and Co., at Khand Bazar Mandvi, without the Fort and (6) NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, Esqr., of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 3884 of 1921, having his office at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

To,

(1) HAWABAI, widow of Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya
(2) AHMED HAJI MAKI
(3) ABDUL SAKUR AHMED.

GEORGE V. Etc.

Take Notice that the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that it may be declared that as a result of various dealings between the plaintiffs and the said firm a sum of Rs. 3,750-8-6 only remained due by the plaintiffs to the said firm and that on payment of the said amount by the plaintiffs to the said 6th defendant nothing remained due by the plaintiffs to the said firm under the said award or in respect of the dealings between the parties, that it may be declared that the 6th defendant was not justified in taking out execution proceedings under the said award as against the plaintiffs and that if necessary it may be declared that the amount of the said award has been fully paid up and satisfied by the plaintiffs prior to the issue of execution of the said award that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver may be appointed to receive the said sum of Rs. 7,301-6-5 from the Sheriff of Bombay, that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the 6th defendant may be restrained by an injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing of the said sum of Rs. 7,301-6-5 as part of the said assets of the firm, that it may be declared that the plaintiffs are entitled to receive back the sum of Rs. 7,301-6-5 from the defendants and the said sum may be ordered to be repaid to the plaintiffs, for accounts, costs and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day of November, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this 18th day of May, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL,

The 25th day of September, 1924.

Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20877

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 12th October, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, Altamont Road, Murli Mansion, very valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, crockery and plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, carpets, curtains, drawing room suites, Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinet, ornaments, writing tables, book cases, silver cases, phonograph, wall-clocks, bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, mantasfes, ice box, aluminium crockery, etc., etc. The property of Mrs. W. Johnson and others.

The catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4321 of 1923 (J. C. Panthaki vs. B. H. Patel) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms the following:—

Four Pearl Bangles, 4 Diamond butties.

One Pearl necklace, two pearl Pochi, one pair Ruby and Pearl Pochi, one Pearl necklace, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA CROSS LANE.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 3rd November next, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gulam Ali Gulam Hoosein the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of January, 1924, and expressed to be made between the said Gulam Hoosein of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari tenure, containing by admeasurment three hundred square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3159 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2347 and 2971 and Street Nos. 99-103 and 6 and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Nishanpada Cross Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Bhagirathibai on or towards the West by Nishanpada Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Gelha Subhagdas and partly by the property of Jehangir Bezonjee and on or towards the South by Nishanpada Cross Lane aforesaid and were formerly in the occupation of Bai Mghbai, widow of Jehangir Bezonjee and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO

Bombay, 9th Oct. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p m only
"JUST TONY" & "RODEO"
at WEMBLEY EXHI ITION.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT
6-30 and 10 p m. only.
"THE EPIC OF EVEREST"
With Lecture by Capt. Noel F.R.G.S.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"
With ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK.
SATISARDARBA
Saturday, Sunday, Holiday,
Begins At 3 P. M.
TIME—Week days Begins
At 5 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE PREMIER PALACE OF THE EAST.
6, 8 & 10 P.M.
FLORENCE VIDOR
IN
"CONQUERING THE WOMAN"
A fine comedy drama combining humour and thrills. The question of bending a woman's will has always been a vexed one. In this picture many methods are tried and one of them leads to a most satisfactory result. How do you think a woman is best tamed? By force or by Kindness? The solution is in this film.
PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
Showing latest Fashions from Paris & Scenes from Rodeo as held at Wembley.
"A MAN ABOUT TOWN"
COMIC
Price: Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2. Rs. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

A Picture No Man Can Afford To Miss
"TILL WE MEET AGAIN"
A poignant drama of a friendless girl, a crook and an aristocrat.
A good story intensely dramatic with Comedy relief and exceptionally acted by a remarkable cast such as
MAE MARSH
Norman Kerry, Martha Mansfield and Walter Miller to whom human heart is an instrument on which to play glorious music of emotion.
The programme includes a screeming "PATHE" Comedy.
Three Shows daily 6-30, 8-15, & 10
Popular Prices (Including Tax):—
Rs. 1-8—1—As. 12—9—6 & 3.

CINE
MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

Get Set!
THE SHOCK is coming.....coming to thrill you as you have never been thrilled before! To give you also the most beautiful love story you ever saw on the screen! To introduce you to one of the splendid casts of the year, headed by LON-CHANEY (The celebrated Star & Hero of the "HUNCH-BACK OF NOTRE DAME") and VIRGINIA VALLI! To stagger you with the tremendous power of its story, with the spectacular sweep of its denouement!
WATCH AND WAIT for
"THE SHOCK"
Coming NEXT WEEK
AT
CINE
MADELEINE
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF MOST ATTRACTIVE & INTEREST ING LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION
UNIQUE FEATURE OF THIS YEAR
MAHATMAJI'S OPERATION
OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY! PLEASE COME TO-DAY.
YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS IT.
Time from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.
RAMBAG near C. P. Tank, ... (BOMBAY.)

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AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR KNOWN AS THE DADAR MARKET OPPOSITE DADAR STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdulla Joosub Cassim Mitha and pursuant to the Power of Sale given to the Surviving morigagees under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1922, and made between Meghji Mulji of the first part, the said Abdulla Joosub Cassum Mitha of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property at 4-3 p.m. (S. T.) on Thursday the 16th day of October 1924.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras Land or ground situate lying and being at Dadar Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1109 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages or tenements thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 538/539/540 (and 540 (2) and Street Nos. 171/172/173 and Street No. 1 in rear road and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 471 and 471 New No. 12478, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 1/2069 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the Private Road belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Co., on or towards the South by property belonging to the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the East and North by the Dadar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at Gresham Buildings, Fort or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 9th Oct. 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AS WELL AS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEETTONED IRON FRAMED, COTTAGE PIANO BY BOYN AND CO., BERLIN SCHONBURG, AUSTRALIAN SAFE, REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, VERY HIGH AND LARGE BOOK SHELVES, AMERICAN BOOK CASE 2 CEILING FANS, ONE DUGLASS MOTOR CYCLE, 1924 MODEL, IN PERFECTLY NEW CONDITION, PATHEPHONE WITH RECORDS, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public and Bona-fide Auction at Ahmedabad Building, next to Grand Hotel, Grand Pier. To-day at 3 p.m. (S.T.) very valuable and artistic household furniture such as office writing tables, file cabinets such as office writing tables, file cabinets typewriter, large book stands, dining table, crockery stand, drawing room suits, of sofas and chairs, cottage piano, safe, single ing and washing tables, hat-stand, electric almirahs, chest of drawers, dressing and washing tables, hat stand, 2 electric ceiling fans, glass, crockery plateware, etc., one Duglass motor cycle 4 h.p., 1924 model, in perfectly new condition with kick and starter.

Property of Chachaty Cotton Export.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

Area of low pressure lies off Arakan Coast and caused nearly general rain in Lower Burma with a few falls in Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches, Mergui three, Tavoy one and Henbu two.

Forecast:—Extension in Upper Burma.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 7.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p. m 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.815 inches

Temperature of Air	.. ..	78.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	73.4 "
Dew Point	.. .. ..	70.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	78% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	6.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	82.3 "
Minimum	.. .. ..	75.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	125 miles
Fall of Rain	.. .. ..	0.04 inches
Total fall during month	.. ..	0.04 "
Do. do. year	.. ..	51.79 "
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 8th Oct.	.. ..	0.00 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th October 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Hissar and Delhi moisture in the air is in excess. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore and in slight excess at Agra. Temperature was as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in south Rajputana and the minimum at Mount Abu only.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in east Kathiawar and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Ahmedabad. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the southwest of the division and clear elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Akola and the minimum at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the division and the minimum at Karwar only. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 82.2deg. (5deg below normal) and the lowest 75.2deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is locally in excess. Day temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division night temperature was very nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather continues dry over the whole of the reporting area. Maximum temperature was on the average about 7deg. lower than usual in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat and south Rajputana.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely to occur during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 7th October 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has weakened considerably in Burma and weather has been dry elsewhere outside northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Bengal, and local in Lower Burma and Assam. A few falls have also occurred on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Port Blair one inch; Mergui two; Tavoy, Rangoon, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Noakhali, Barisal, Gopalpur three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan		9.15	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi		23.86	22.69	+1.17
Lahore		14.38	14.99	—0.61
Hissar		8.81	11.49	—2.68
Ambala		32.52	23.64	+8.88
Delhi		28.08	22.85	+5.23
United Provinces—				
Agra		27.65	24.05	+3.60
Mainpuri		32.72	23.60	+9.12
Jhansi		38.96	33.51	+5.48
Cawnpore		44.57	32.87	+1170
Allahabad		37.27	35.16	+2.11
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.50	2.28	—0.78
Karachi		2.20	5.89	—3.61
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		31.55	18.41	+1314
Jaipur		41.48	21.81	+1967
Kotah		47.46	25.86	+2159
Mount Abu		65.83	57.94	+7.89
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		7.20	13.42	—6.22
Dwarka		3.81	12.68	—8.77
Veraval		15.42	17.51	—2.09
Rajkot	0.05	23.76	24.90	—1.09
Bhavnagar Para		16.74	19.76	—3.02
Gujarat—				
Surat		43.76	39.16	+4.60
Ahmedabad		24.21	27.54	—3.33
Deesa		29.90	23.44	+6.46
Central India West—				
Neemuch		32.07	27.27	+4.80
Indore		34.12	30.65	+3.47
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore		56.32	50.07	+6.25
Saugor		38.65	41.54	—2.90
Hoshangabad		39.65	45.44	—5.79
Khandwa		31.21	27.11	+4.10
Akola		32.47	27.50	+4.97
Amraoti		23.43	28.69	—5.26
Nagpur		33.38	43.18	—9.80
Chanda		35.42	46.50	—1108
Raipur		31.14	45.18	—1404
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.04	51.79	67.75	—1596
Ratnagiri		98.58	95.10	+3.48
Mormugao		87.78	86.63	+1.15
Karwar		115.65	110.24	+5.31
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		21.57	19.19	+2.38
Ahmednagar		18.90	18.45	+0.45
Poona		21.47	21.71	—0.24
Sholapur		20.79	22.99	—2.20
Bijapur		11.59	15.69	—4.10
Belgaum		43.16	40.53	+2.62
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad		19.77	23.55	—3.78
Nizamabad (Indur.)		30.74	35.57	—4.83
Hyderabad		26.47	25.20	+1.27
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.03	103.84	108.47	+2337
Calicut		136.59	90.02	+4657
Cochin		131.81	76.59	+5622
Ceylon—				
Colombo		41.47	23.35	+1812
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	0.06	27.74	25.18	+2.56
Bellary		15.03	12.47	+2.56
Cuddapah		18.41	20.27	+1.86
Madras		21.63	17.45	+4.18
Bangalore		24.60	24.73	—0.13
Coimbatore		23.67	6.94	+1673
Trichinopoly		11.67	13.36	—1.69
Negapatam		8.42	11.49	—3.07

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	8	18 44	24 4	8	—	18 9
		7 53	26 1		1 12	19 10
Th.	9	20 9	24 4	9	14 32	—
		8 52	26 7		2 28	18 5
F.	10	21 15	25 2	10	15 19	18 25
		9 40	27 2		3 20	18 4
Sat.	11	22 0	26 3	11	15 56	17 10
		10 22	27 7		4 5	17 9
Sun.	12	22 46	27 2	12	16 35	16 11
		10 55	27 10		4 45	17 5
M.	13	23 23	27 11	13	17 2	16 3
		11 27	27 10		5 16	17 5
Tu.	14	..	28 6	14	5 49	17 8
		11 56	27 6		17 59	15 7

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct 9 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 31m. Sunset 6h 22m.
Oct. 10 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 21m.
Oct 11 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h 31m. Sunset 6h 20m.
Oct. 12 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 19m
Oct. 13 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 32m. Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 14 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 32m. Sunset 6h. 18m

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8.

S S Chakrata Armour, Calcutta.
S S Altai Maru, Meguro, Kobe.
S S Gastein, Giastrossich, Trieste.
S S Hallmoor, Thomas, Mauritus.
S S City of London, Martin, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 9.

S S Wartenfels, Schmidt, Karachi.
S S Nawab, Smith, Java.
Honolulu Maru, Yumaguchi, Kobe.

LOADING.

Oct. 8.

Steamer Sado Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Homayun for Mauritius.
Steamer Jalapa for New York.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Sikh for Calcutta.
Steamer Haresfield for Calcutta.
Steamer British Sovereign for Mahomerah.

S S Altai Maru:—The O S Kaisha's steamer Altai Maru, 4846 tons, Captain H Meguro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Gastein:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Gastein 2235 tons, Captain G Giastrossich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Hallmoor:—The steamer Hallmoor, 2421 tons, Captain D Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S City of London:—The City Line steamer City of London, 5718 tons, Captain D Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Wartenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 3766 tons, Captain Schmidt, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Honolulu Maru:—The O S Kaisha's steamer Honolulu Maru 3541 tons, Captain R Yamagachi, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, October 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Axenfels, 5324, Hamburg 11/10 L Edwards.
2 China 4161 London 11/10 M M & Co
5 Cl. Colquhaun 3760 C Ports 14/10 J F and Co.
6 Mervada 5120 K'chi 13/10 M M & Co.
7 Wartenfels 3766 K'chi 10/10 L Edwards.
8 Sado Maru 2627, Kobe 15/10 N Y Kaisha.
9 Karagola 3647 15/10 M M & Co.
12 Elysia 4092 L'pool, 20/10 M M & Co.
14 Ariosto 2760 U K. 16/10 J F & Co.
15 Sardinia 4143 Japan 14/10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru 4264, Japan 13/10 O S Kaisha.
2 Hall Moor 2422 NF. N.F. Hill Sons & Knox
4 Varela 1932 Basra 10/10 M M & Co.
5 Gastein 2235 Trieste, 14/10 L Triestino.
6 Nawab 3434 Java N.F. T M and Co.
9 Hondulu Maru, 3541, Japan, 9/10, O S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Gamaria 3232 N F, 10/10 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Altai Maru 4847 Japan N F, O S Kaisha.
15 Homayun 2732 Maur, 12/10 T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Jalavihar 3381 Rangoon 9/10 Scindi S N Co
B P Genoa 4203 15/10, L Triestino.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanba due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent, P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.
Madala due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.
Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.
Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M, M, and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 26th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macbride due about 15th October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Madras (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Vigo (not fixed), Agent J. F. Co.
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Birkenfels due about 12th October, Agent L Edward Co.
Nordkyn due about 20th October, Agent L Edward and Co.
Reichenfels due about 30th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares due about 13th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Simla due about 30th October, Agent Graham T Co.
Hemland due abou t18th November, Agent Graham T Co

Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkirk due about 30th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triest.no.
Fiume due about 7th December, Agent Lloyd Trieste and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kuarshro due about 9th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Crisfield due about 10th October Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Venice due about 15th October, F F Campbell Co.
City of Boston due about 30th October Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Hankow due about 14th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru due about 11th October, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 17th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Spunko Maru, due about 26th October, Agent O. S. Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 18th October, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

8-10-24.

S S China for London:—2 bundles woollen carpet, H A Aminoff. 3 bales cty Goat skin tanned, 7 bales cow hides tanned, 13 bales sheep skin tanned, J Sheriff and Sons; 2 bales goat skin tanned, 3 bales sheep skin tanned, H N Haji Esa; 11 bales cow hides tanned, 10 bales cow calf hides tanned, Peermohamed Hassam; 24 bales sheep skin tanned, 5 bales goat skins tanned, 8 bales cow hides tanned, L Hassam; 2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 20 bales tanned cow hides, Aziz and Co.; 12 bales cow hides tanned, 22 bales goat skin tanned Abdulla and Coy.; 31 bundles Lamb skin for fur, H A Aminoff; 53 bales Persian Lamb skin, Cox and King Shipping; 5 casks sheep casings, S Mohamed din Haji Kaderbuksh, 533 bags Gram Volkart Bros. 5 bales Goat skin tanned, 9 bales sheep skin tanned, Meyer Nissim; 1 case bees wax Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. 30 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Axenfels for Antwerp:—110 bales Indian R. cotton Khimji Vishram, 6000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Axenfels for Ghent:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, Bhaidas Cursondas and Co.

S S Axenfels for Liverpool: 125 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visharam and Co. 6625 cwt. ground nut, 2000 cwt linseed oil cake, 1000 cwt gingelly seed, N V Velmahomed; 2825 cwt. linseed oil cake, A Bhimji Bros. 2000 cwt. linseed oil cake, The Alliance Trading.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—1000 cwt linseed oil cake, Bhaskar H Rele; 4714 cwt Linseed oil cake, A Bhanji Bros.; 2000 cwt linseed oil cake, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Gastien for Beyrouth:—10 bales cty. cotton grey yarn, M H Ispiani and Sons;

S S Gastien for Trieste:—330 bales cotton raw, Khimji Vishram and Sons.

S S Gastien for Trieste—110 bales cty. cotton waste, Khimji Vishram and Sons; 2000 cwt. gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 220 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—200 cwt linseed oil cake, Turner Morrison, 36 bales Indian raw wool, Meyer Nissim. 1000 cwt myrabolams, Mathuradas Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—3300 cwt manganese ore, James Finlay and Co. 2000 cwt. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 1000 bags gram Ralli Bros.

S S Ariosto for Middlesbro Dock:—21000 cwt manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

S S Jalapa for New York:—6 bundles embroidery curtain, Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 15 bales Lamb's skin, Cox and King Shipping Agency, 2000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Castelia for Liverpool:—13 bales Indian raw wool, Anglo Siam Corporation Ltd.

S S Ariosto for Hull:—5000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ltd. 14000 cwt cotton seed (Ind) Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cty. cotton ny, Khimji Visram and Co.; 100 bales cty. cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 68 bundle sandalwood, Purshotam Moolji; 84 bags cty. cascin C Balubhoy Joshi; 2025 cwt groundnut oil cake, L Ebrahimji 4 bales goat hair F P, Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 50 bales cotton raw, H E Bodes and Sons; 7 bales Hessian cloth, G N Kasam.

S S Jalapa for New York:—204 bags gum shiraj, M H Dehdashti; 500 cwt Ind. mustard seeds, Thos Cook and Sons; 320 cwt Ind. mustard seed, Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 575 cwt castor seed, 2000 cwt ajawan seed, Volkart Bros.; 30 bales woollen carpet Cox and King's Shipping Agency; 2030 cwt poppy seed, 300 cwt carlanda seed, 56 cases gum olibanum, E. Virji and Co.; 8006 cwt C. myrabalams, P Mathuradas and Co.

S S Jalapa for Philadelphia:—274 bales wool (for carpets) Shamji Mal; 1000 bales cotton thread waste, I A H Mossa Ltd.

S S Genova for Genoa:—3000 cwt gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 2 cwt old scrap lead iron, 18 cwt old cast iron, G N Kasam.

S S Genova for Naples:—500 bags Indian wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Axenfels for Rotterdam:—1 cwt. cast iron old, 2 old scrap iron, 7 bundles Epe Manila rope, 1¼ cwt. old scrap rubber, G N Kasam.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong:—200 bales cty. grey twist, David Sassoon and Co. 4 cwt. ivory bamboo kundanmal, Ramlal. 151 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David.

S S Sardidina for Sydney:—5 cases printed cotton curtains, Ormerods (India) Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Osaka:—29 bales wool raw, The Japan Trading Co.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—500 bales raw Indian cotton. G N Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Nogaya:—1000 bales Indian cotton raw, G N Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S S Honolulu Maru. Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—

From Nogaya:—50 bales cotton shirting, 90 bales cotton yarn, 20 cases cotton yarn, 81 cases glassware, 309 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—10 bales cotton goods, 450 bales cotton sheeting, 13 bales mercerized yarn 33 cases mercerized yarn, 146 cases cotton yarn, 323 bales cotton yarn, 186 bales cotton shirting, 30 cases cotton shirting, 21 cases match boxes, 30 cases Porcelain, 10 cases Silk yarn, 12 cases Enamelled ware, 25 cases cotton cloth, 105 cases glassware, 185 cases brass circles, 50 cases rubber balls, 20 cases cotton drill, 40 packages earthenware.

From Kobe:—26 cases cotton shirting, 18 bales cotton shirting, 100 bales cotton yarn, 15 bales cotton goods, 19 cases cotton goods, 57 cases celluloid bangles, 30 cases porcelain ware, 81 cases enamelled ware, 20 cases refined camphor, 100 cases sulphur matches, 37 cases cotton hosiery, 94 cases silk yarn, 18 cases silk goods, 200 bags dried ginger, 15 cases cases cotton drill, 465 pieces lumber.

From Hongkong:—100 mat bags sugar candy, 74 cases cassia, 10 cases Munsell.

From Canton:—360 bales cassia, 100 cases cassia, 5 cases silk P. goods, 43 cases Glass bangles, 15 cases cotton cosks, 120 cases Fire crackers, 44 packages Fire Crackers, 15 packages China Roots, 10 packages Munsell.

From Foochow:—43 cases Tea.

From Singapore:—200 bundles sandalwood, 1073 bundles rattans, 19 bundles gum Benjamin 11 bags gum Benjamin; 164 bags coffee, 663 bags betel nuts, 60 bags damar batu. 829 bags Sago Flour, 50 cases Pine apple.

From Batavia:—200 chests Tea.

From Penang:—402 bags Pearl Tapioca 196 slabs Tea.

From Colombo:—37 H/chests Tea.

S S China. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From London:—5 boxes Gold coins, 22 boxes Bar Gold, 3 boxes Specie, 70 bales Newspapers, 17 bales Silk yarn, 58 cases silk yarn, 11 cases Paper, 47 bales Paper, 14 bales Tissues, 25 cases Tissues, 91 bales old clothing, 120 cases Whisky, 158 cases Wines, 5 cases Port wine, 35 cases Liquor, 353 cases Brandy, 40 cases champaigne, 55 cases Medicines, 40 cases Gripe water, 21 cases Invalid food, 53 cases Biscuits 47 cases Quinine, 28 cases Arrawroot, 25 cases corn flour, 84 cases Scott's Emulsion. 258 cases Confectionery, 85 cases castor oil, 37 cases cheese, 100 cases Wincarnis; 30 cases Drapery, 32 cases Essential Oil, 50 cases Rolled Oats, 40 cases Antifriction metal, 66 cases colour 46 cases Velvets, 38 cases Paste, 370 cases vermouth, 26 cases cordials, 39 cases Tin plates 26 cases wool Lametta, 69 cases mineral water, 12 cases Oil, 30 cases Varnish, 50 drums varnish, 800 drums white lead, 462 drums earthenware channels, 14 drums Paint, 7448 kegs Paint, 31 casks Ink, 176 casks Asphalte, 15 casks Tallow, 26 casks Ivory, 350 casks cement 100 bundles yellow metal sheets.

S S Achatina. Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd.:—

From Philadelphia—3983.60 tons kerosine oil in bulk.

THE HON. MR. JADHAV AT RANTAGIRI.

ADVICE TO BACKWARD CLASSES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education, paid a short visit to Ratnagiri this week. Owing to the shortness of the visit, the programme was a heavy and brisk one and the Minister was kept engaged the whole of the time.

The Minister arrived at Sakharpa from Kolhapur in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 1st October. A prize distribution ceremony was arranged at Sakharpa Local Board School. After distributing the prizes, he made a short speech advising the rural population to take greater interest in education, and he thence continued his journey to Ratnagiri.

On the way he was met by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri, both of whom motored to the Deputy's Bungalow. After spending a few minutes there, he motored to the European Club where he received a formal welcome. The Collector, the District Judge and other District Officers were present, as also the President, District Local Board, the President, Ratnagiri Municipality with other representative members of both the bodies. Representatives of all the important institutions of the town were also present.

After receiving a salute from the Police Guard of Honour, as well as from the 1st Ratnagiri Group of Boys' Scouts, the Minister went round to the Hall where Mr. Dutt, District Judge, introduced to him the various Officers and gentlemen present. After a short conversation about local matters the Minister motored to the Central Urdu School where he presided over the Prize Distribution Ceremony. The Minister showed a keen interest in Mahomedan education, and after distributing the prizes he made an instructive speech explaining the special facilities offered by Government for the education of the Mahomedans, and exhorted them to take full advantage of the same.

Early in the morning of the 2nd, the Minister paid a visit to the Government Training School and the Central Urdu School. He then went to the Civil and Mental Hospitals, and Leper Asylum. Later he went to the Municipal schools.

At 4-30 p.m. the Minister attended a special meeting of the Society for Promoting the Education of the Backward Classes in the Victoria Memorial Hall, all the District Officers as well as leading citizens from all the communities being present. The Secretary explained the aims and objects of the Society and a formal address was presented to the Minister. In reply, the Minister made an interesting speech, explaining the situation of the backward classes and exhorting them to organised work in the progress of education. He explained how the contemplated transfer of Primary Education to the Local Board was bound to give a freer hand to the masses in educational matters, and advised the Society to avail themselves of the special scholarships which Government have sanctioned for Backward Classes. He also advised backward classes to elect such men in the Local Boards as would look to their interest and not to be carried away by the bogus talk of Swaraj of some people.

At 5-30 p.m. the Minister then attended the "At Home" arranged by the citizens of Ratnagiri.

On the 3rd the Minister visited the Ratnagiri Fort. After seeing the temples in the Fort, he attended a special meeting of the Bhandari Vidya Vardhak Samaj. The Minister, in thanking the people, advised them to be on their guard to send in proper men in the Local Boards. Owing to the New Reforms their salvation was in their hands. Only they must know how to use their right of voting.

The Minister then motored to the School of Industry where he was shown round by the Collector and the Members of the Committee. He then visited Patwardhan's Middle School and went round to the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector.

Thence the Minister went to the New English School to distribute prizes.

At 5 p.m. the Minister went to the Government High School where a prize distribution ceremony had been arranged.

In the morning of the 4th, several representative members of the Maratha community gave the Minister a hearty send off.

OCTOGENARIAN PROFESSOR TO MARRY.

INTENTED BRIDE OF 24.

A Copenhagen telegram says:—

It is announced that Professor Harold Hoffding, aged 81, is shortly to marry Mlle Greta, the 24 year old daughter of the late Dr. Elstam. Professor Hoffding is a doctor of philosophy, jurisprudence, science and literature, and has been a correspondent and fellow of the British Academy since 1907. He was admitted a member of the Aristotelian Society of London in 1916 and was a professor at the Copenhagen University from 1883 to 1915, when he was awarded the Carlsberg funds and residence of honour with a pension. He has been a widower since 1877. The bride came to Copenhagen a year ago to study religious philosophy and resided at the Hoffding's home.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

(THURSDAY, October 9.)
(In the Division Court No. 52.)

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

48-24—569-21—Patell and E. Shindayal Shinskas and others, Vahanji Siladha, Matubhai J and M.

66-24—2882-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Haridas Ranchoddas, Odhavji Anandji and another, Matubhai J and M.

72-24—5275-21—Madhavji and Co, J Burjorji and Co, The International Banking Corporation, Mulla and M.

73-24—2641-21—Malvi M R and Co, Manilal Nagindas Nandlal Inderlal, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2691-24—Andrade and C, Damoodbhai Sulemanji Paulo Mariano Souza, Daphtary F and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

3379-22—Wadia G and Co, Thakersilal Nandlal, Brijmohan Pralhadke, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2032-24—J C G Bamen The Disposal and Liquidation Commission appointed by H M's Treasury, N N Upadhyaya.

1998-24—Raghvaya N and Co, Gangadas Jamnadas Dalal, Machhi Mitha Ratna and another Mansukhlal H M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3383-22—Manubhai and Co., Tricumdas Meghji Joshi v Anant Raghunath Pathare, Vachha and Co.

3409-22—Smetham B and L. R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.

3411-22—J P Wallace and Co. The Porcupine Foundary Co. Ltd. v The Cutch Steam Navigaion Co. Ld. Malvi M and Co.

3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.

401-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

2455-22—Motichand and D, Mansey Lakhamsey v Gangji Talukesy and anr, Madhowji and Co.

3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustomji and G.

3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Narotamdas Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Ranchodji and anr, Amarchand and M.

3503-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Alibhoy adamji Peerbhoy and another, Roshanali Mahomedali Rangwalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3502-22—Malla and M, Jhamatlal Kimetrai and Co, Denoomal Hemraj and another Kanra and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2167-24—Surveyor and Co, Kapoorbai widow, Luxmibai widow.

2173-24—Mantri and Co, Abdul Tyeb Miyaji and others, Sulemanji Somji and others.

2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishna, Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow, Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ludharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2603-24—Mehta L and Co, Gulamhusein A Muraji, Alimahomed Jaffer Meghji.

2563-24—Payne and Co, Dostmahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Yeshwant Deoroo Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co.

2570-24—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Hemchand, Fazedun K Dadachanji, Dharamsey D and Co.

3412-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal Maganlal Javery, Darji Moti Tricum and others Thakoredas and D.

1644-24—Mantri and Co, Abdulabhai Kallerbhai Nimakwalla, Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co and others, Mulla and M.

4091-23—Dabholker and J, Lakmidas Purshotam Bhatt, Panachand Mavjeevery, Dastur and Co.

BE

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 593.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 653.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 643.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164¼.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 299¼.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.45-13/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 84.97.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.30.
London—Brussels Frcs. 22.70.
London—Rome Liras 102.06.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Oct. 7.
Tele. Tranfers firm 1/6 1/8
Bar Gold steady £4.12.11
Bar Silver Spot steady 35 11/16

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	..
Fcs. Demand	595
American Dollars	299
Hongkong Dollars	163 1/2
Shanghai	235
Japan	115 1/2
Singapore	156

Market Steady.

London, Oct. 7.
Rentes 3 per cent 51 1/2 yesterday's 52 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 11/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 11/16
India and China buying.—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 7.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 7.

Stockholm	16.76
Christiania	31.08
Amsterdam	11.47
Switzerland	23.33
Belgium	yesterday's 22.58
Athens	yesterday's 255.50
Prague	149.75

London, Oct. 7.
Exchange on London in Paris 85.00
Exchange on London in Germany 10.735.000.000.000
Exchange on London in Italy 102.32

New York, Oct. 7.
Demand Bills 4.45.62

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Oct. 7.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/4 —.3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/4 —.1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/4 —.1/8
Conversion Loan £77 3/8 —.3/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 per cent £107 1/2 plus 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 57 —.1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 47 1/2 plus 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 64 3/8 —.1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 54 3/8 —.1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 8.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/15/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/10/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/13/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/13/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement. Rs. 22/15/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/5.

London, Oct. 7.
Bar gold ready s. 92-11.
Silver ready d. 35-11.
Silver forward d. 35-11.

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm, China bought to cover sales. Continent bought. Sellers scarce.

GOLD.

Bombay October 8

Ready :—22-13-3

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Asho	22-11-9	22-13-6		22-13-6
Kartak	22-13-9	22-15-6		22-15 6

Teji Mandi.
Asho 0—2—6

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Yesterday, Reuter reported 35 to 43 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on hedge selling. To-day a rise of 15 to 23 points has been reported. The market recovered on scattered buying. Yesterday Liverpool was reported 2 points lower to 4 points higher. To-day 2 to 4 points higher are reported.

The American Bureau Report will be known here to-morrow and we expect that the same will prove to be something in the nature of a surprise. The general indications point to a condition of about 52 per cent with an estimated crop of 12¼ million bales, which if confirmed by the Official authorities, will prove to be a bullish document. The report is awaited with keen interest by all the Bazar operators here.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 489 for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening several Commission Houses were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 484½. On buying by Bazar operators the prices improved to Rs 485½ but again declined to Rs. 484. Around this level Japanese and Commission Houses were free buyers and the market again recovered to Rs. 489 and closed at the same rate at 2 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 464 and going up to Rs. 464½ declined to Rs. 463 on general selling. Buying by Commission Houses raised the values to Rs. 469 and the market closed at the same rate at 2 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 456 and improving to Rs. 462 on buying by Bazar operators closed at Rs. 461 F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 419.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Monday with moderate demand. The same remained entirely closed yesterday.

Our market at Sewri is closed to-day for spot and forward business.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS 2 P. M.

Bombay, October 8.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	489
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	..	419
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan.	..	469
Fine Oomra .. March	..	461

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS,

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

New York market 7th October, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
25 97	Oct.	26.15+18	25.94—03	26.12+15	
25.05	Dec.			25.28+23	
25.17	Jan.	25.30+13	25.27+10	25.40+23	
25.46	Mar.			25.69+23	
25.70	May.			25 90+20	

Telegraphic market advices:—Small market waiting Bureau Report. Steady. Octobe highest 26.15 (at the opening), lowest 25.89 (10.15 a.m.), range 35 points.

Liverpool market 7th October 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
14.60	Oct.	14.59—01	14.58—02	14.62	+02
14 40	Jan.	14.38—02	14.39—01	14.43	+03
14.44	Mar.			14.46	+02
14.42	May.			14.45	+03
14.22	July.			14.26	+04
Egyptian					
20.70	Nov.			21.10	+40
19.95	Jan			20.15	+20

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 250,000. Light rains Amarillo Dist and Abilene Dist. Western belt partly cloudy, all balance belt generally fair.

(2) Small market. Fair trade fixing call sales. Weather is favourable. American cross rate 4 45 13/16.

(3) Agricultural Bureau Report will be issued at 4 p.m. (Liverpool time) on 8th October. Liverpool markets will be closed at 4-30 p.m. on the 8th (to-day).

Kartak 0—11—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay October 8.

Ready :—79-15-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	79-8-0	80 0-0		79-15-0
Kartak	79-14-0	80 5 0		80-3-0

Teji Mandi.
Asho 0—8—0
Kartak 1—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 49 Rs. 98.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct 8.
The Share Market remained closed to-day.

London, Oct. 7.
Chartered Bank £20
Hongkong Bank £134
National Bank £44
Eastern Bank £6 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10 5/8

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 15.03 quiet
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 2520d

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	25.97
January	25.27
March	25.57

New York Noon Call

October	25.93
January	25.25
March	25.54

New Orleans 10 a.m.

October	25.03
January	25.16

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
October	14.62 plus	02
January	14.43 „	03
March	14.46 „	02
May	14.45 „	03

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

October	14.63 plus	03
November	14.42 —.	02
January	14.41 plus	01
March	14.42 —.	02
May	14.40 —.	02
September	13.65 plus	06
Egyptians November	20.65 January	19.98

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
October	14.62 plus	02
November	14.45 „	01
December	14.39 „	02
January	14.43 „	03
February	14.44 „	03
March	14.46 „	02
April	14.45 „	03
May	14.45 „	03
June	14.33 „	03
July	14.26 „	04
August	14.01 „	04
September	13.63 „	04
October	13.38 „	05

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.80
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	12.20
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	12.60
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	12.00
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.50
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	13.00
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.20
M. G Broach, "Fully Good"	12.60
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	13.00
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.70
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	12.10
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.50

American, Scinde and Punjab 15 points higher.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

October	22.90 plus	40
November	21.10 „	40
December	20.45 „	30
January	20.15 „	20
February	20.05 „	20
March	19.95 „	20
April	19.88 „	20
May	10.80 „	20
June	19.72 „	13
July	19.65 „	12

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

Firm and large cloth inquiry.
Yarns:—Are in steady demand.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 7.

COTTON.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 78.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 11.000
Day's Exports to Continent 10.000
Futures at New York

October	26.10 plus	13
January	25.40 „	23
March	25.69 „	23
May	25.90 „	20
Spot Cotton at New York	26.35 „	10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.25 „	20

Futures at New Orleans

January	25.23 plus	16
May	25.46 „	18

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 3/4
Silver.—Foreign mined 71 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 7.

Futures at New York.		
October	26.10 plus	13
January	25.40 „	23
March	25.69 „	23
May	25.90 „	20

WHEAT

London, Oct. 7.

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs, Jan./Feb. sellers 62 5/8
Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 61 5/8
Australian Oct/Nov sellers fair trade 65/6
Karachi Barley Oct/Nov sellers 46/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C I. F Oct./Nov sellers 63/9
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C. I. F. Oct/Nov sellers soft 62/9
Tone:—firm and dearer
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. paid for Jan./Feb shipment to Continent 62/3
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. paid for Jan./Feb. shipment to Continent 63
Cargo, Australian paid for Jan. shipment to the Continent 65 and for sailer 66/6
Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for Oct shipment 64 and for Nov shipment to the Continent 64 and Nov/Dec to Continent 64 3/8.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October, 8 (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	8 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 10 0	13 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 10 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 7 0	13 15 0
Linseed, Brown Tain	13 3 0	13 11 0
Teelseed White 85-15	85 0 0	17 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	81 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	15 4 0
Poppyseed, White	13 10 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 10 0
Barley	44 0 0	6 14 0
Castorseed	92 0 0	18 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	41 0 0	6 3 0

Forward	Rs a. p.
Wheat, May	8 3 3
Linseed, May	13 13 9
Groundnuts D/J	71 4 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	94 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16 2 0
Cotton Seed D/J	5 13 0
Gujart Castorseed Vishakh	69 0 0

METALS.

London, Oct. 7.

English best Selected Copper £65 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 1/8
Copper Braziers £82 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28.
Corrugated Sheets £18 1/8
Tin Block £247

BRASS,

Bombay, October 8.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	59 0 0
Do	1	60 8 0
Do	1 1/4	60 8 0
Do	1 1/2	60 8 0
Do	1 3/4	60 8 0
Do	2	60 8 0

COPPER,

Bombay, October 8.

	Per md.	Rs. a p
Copper, English	3/4	64 4 0
Copper	1	64 4 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 4 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66 8 0
Copper	1 3-4	66 8 0
Copper	2	66 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3-4		58 8 0
„ „ „ to 1		58 8 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58 0 0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64 4 0
American Copper 3-4		
„ „ „ to 1		
„ „ „ 1 1/4		66 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 8

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand ..No.	14 1/2	0 15 6
Kilachand ..No.	20 1/2	1 1 9
Currimbhai ..No.	12 1/2	0 15 0
Elphinstone ..No.	12 1/2	0 14 12
David ..No.	10 1/2	0 14 6
Shapurji ..No.	10 1/2	0 14 3
Trikamdas ..No.	10 1/2	0 14 6
Sattara ..No.	10 1/4	0 14 9
Shapurji ..No	6 1/2	0 12 0
Light-house ..No.	6 1/2	0 11 9
Japan ..No.	40—1	1 8 6
„ ..No.	42—2	1 11 6
„ ..No	20	1 2 0
„ ..No	32	1 5 0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Ready Prices continue unaffected with scattered Purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3400 bags, showing a moderate record of off-take.

Our Forward Market has exhibited a further declining tendency in respect of Java Forward Positions recording a drop of 1 to 2d. in yesterday's closing levels. Prices for Mauritius Sugar Forward deliveries have however ruled steadier than yesterday, evidencing an improvement of about 2d. per cwt.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day :—
Fine White Java Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 19/11 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/11 per cwt.
Shipment Sept. Sh. 21/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct./Dec. Sh. 27/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar :—
Shipment Oct./Dec. Sh. 21/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar :—
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 21/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 19/4 per cwt.
Shipment Stpt./Oct. Sh 21/2 per cwt. F B. H.
Shipment Oct./Nov./Dec. Sh. 21/2 per cwt. F B. H.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Oct. 7

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec sellers 20/10½
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta Jan/March sellers 22
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 20
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/2
Fine White Java C and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/2
Tone:—Quiet and small business with easier rates.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 7.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Oct/Nov. Done £24
Tone:—Firm and dearer for all kinds.
Raw Linseed Oil Months Oct/Dec. value 44 3/8
Raw Linseed Oil Buyers, etc. Jan/Apr. Done and buyers 44 3/8

RAPESEED

London, Oct 7

Ferozepore Real Bold Oct/Nov sellers £23½
Toria Oct/Nov sellers 24
Brown Cawnpore Oct/Nov sellers £23
Tone:—Firm and harder to buy

CHEMICALS

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4-8-0.
Antimony salt Rs. 0-7-9.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 37-0-0.
Bleaching powder Rs. 20-0-0.
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0 3-3.
Caustic soda American 98 degrees. 22-010.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 5-0-0.
Dextrine Dutch Rs. 21-4-0.
Maize starch Rs. 16 8-0.
Solium Sulphide Rs. 14-0-0.
Acetic acid Rs. 0-8-0.
Aniline salt Rs. 0-10-0.
Bichromate potash Rs. 40-0-0.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 0-12-6.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20-0-0.
Bichromate soda Rs. 30-0-0.
Oxalic acid Rs. 26-0-0.

MILL STORES

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The quotations are:—
Healds—15/40s Rs. 1-10-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-1.
Roller Cloth-16-oz-Ken Rs. 8-4-0.
Roller Cloth 18-oz-Ken Rs. 8-12-0.
Scroll Bandings oldham Rs. 1-6-6.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-6-0.
Ropes Rs. 2-0-6.
Fillets Emery Rs. 0-9-0.
Card cans steel Rs. 3-12-0.
Sizing flannel-twill-62 Rs. 3-12-0.
Slubbing tubes Japan Rs. 24-0-0.
Ring Rabbeth-5"-Enamel Jap. Rs. 9-0-0.
Warper Bobbins English Rs. 70-0-0.
Dobby Harness Rs. 22-8-0.
Sizing flannel-72" Rs. 4-4-0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 7 p. m. on 4th October, 1924.

Cotton	347	Bales
Wheat	11386	Cwts
Linseed	12181	„
Rapeseed etc.	7052	„
Gingellyseed	5189	„
Poppyseed	2042	„
Groundnuts	1560	„
Castorseed	2669	„
Rice	2542	„
Myrabollams	1041	„
Cottonseed	14696	„
Mowraseed	298	„
Gram	2933	„
Juwar	966	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	3277	„
Bajri	2250	„
Coal	240	Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants. Assn.)

Bombay, October, 8.

Khadi :—	Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	0
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	0
Textile per lb.	1	7	3
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	7	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	7	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	7	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth Satin Calendar, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	0
Diamond Chula per lb.	1	5	0
Heabth Brand per lb.	1	5	0
Salita :—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	6
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	9	9
Swan Finlay per piece	6	10	0
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	10	0
E. D. Rachael	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124 :			
Pearl	12	2	0
Hindustani	12	6	0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 8th October 1924

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 3rd October to 6th October, 1924	939	7926	—6987
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 6th October 1924	25962	37416	—11454
Shipments for the bi-week from 3rd October to 6th October, 1924.			
United Kingdom	235	..	+235
Continent	1474	9474	—8000
China, Japan & Coast Ports	1534	400	+1134
Total	3243	9874	—6631
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 6th October 1924			
United Kingdom	1110	13254	—12144
Continent	11925	65563	—53638
China	3100	7612	—4512
Japan	62347	23715	+38632
Coast Ports	2949*	1659	+1290
Total	81431	111803	—30372
Afloat in harbour, Europe	224	13456	—13232
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	16056	16881	—825

*Including Nil bales for U. S. of America

BRITISH COTTON TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

MACHINERY TURNING ON TO FINER GOODS

A trade correspondent writes in "Manchester Guardian".—"In Lancashire cotton trade centres there is considerable interest at the moment in the decision of quite a number of manufacturers to turn looms off plain goods and produce fine fancy cloths. For a long number of years there has been a tendency in Lancashire for production to go finer, but this movement is being accelerated at the moment to a rather marked degree. Some time ago, a prominent firm of makers of plain grey shirtings at Clitheroe began to produce poplins and warp satins, and it is understood that their experience has been very satisfactory. Within the last few days a well-known firm at Preston has made arrangements to devote one shed to the production of fancy goods, and a special selling office has been opened in Manchester. It is reported that a leading manufacturing concern at Hyde is now taking out some hundreds of looms previously engaged on plain common cloths and erecting looms for making fancies, and a new manager has been appointed. This development in Lancashire trade is bound to result in an increased consumption of Egyptian cotton, and will thus make this country less dependent upon the American staple."

AMERICAN COTTON MILLS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at a meeting in Manchester decided to continue to run American cotton mills for 26½ hours a week and to bring pressure to bear on a few firms who are exceeding these hours.—Reuter.

NASIK COLLEGE GATHERING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Oct. 6.

The Vijayanand Theatre of Nasik presented a gala appearance when the students of the Nasik College celebrated their first gathering on Saturday the 4th October. In response to the invitation of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal of the College, a very large audience of ladies and gentlemen, attended the function.

Mr. N. K. Patel proposed Mr. N. P. Patankar to the chair and Mr. Shindore seconded the proposal. The President having taken the chair, Prof. B. L. Patankar of Nasik College read a statement on behalf of the Gokhale Education Society, pointing out the several stages of the development of the College scheme and showed what the present position of the College is. He also mentioned the immediate steps which the Gokhale Education Society intends to take for the progress of the College.

Mr. P. D. Ranade, a student of the College, then followed with his remarks expressing great satisfaction about the relations between the pupils and professors of the new College. Rev. D. K. Shinde, Rao Sahib Ghuge and Mr. Ketkar said a few words eulogising the work of the organisers of the College.

Principal T. A. Kulkarni then made a fervent appeal for funds and hoped that his College would always discharge its duty according to the expectations of the public.

The President then paid his tribute of admiration to the organisers of the College. He pointed out the advantages of having a College of Western Culture in a place which may be called a seat of ancient Oriental learning and concluded his remarks by exhorting the students to read and think for themselves with a view to get the real benefit of College education.

Mr. Himman Shindore, Professors Gogte, Saha, Purandare, and Athavle thanked the President and the owner of the theatre and the guests.

The students of the College then staged the well-known play "Ekach Pyala." In spite of the short time for preparation, the actors acquitted themselves well and the best critics remarked that the acting and music did great credit to these amateurs.

London, Oct. 7.

Business La Plata Argentine was firm and dearer especially the new crop Oct/Nov sellers £22 1/8

Cottonseed Bombay was firm and closed paid and buyers for Dec/Jan at £11 3/16

Castorseed Bombay Oct/Nov sellers £

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Urgent meeting of the Council of B.P.C.C. at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, October 10.

P and O s.s. "Caledonia" with English mails due at 5 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 11.

The S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: Autumn Meeting, Third Day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. today (Thursday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Sumtra Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 7th instant and is due to arrive here on 11th idem.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Alps Maru" which had left Bombay for Japan on 8th September arrived at Kobe on 5th instant.

DEPARTURE OF "MALOJA" DELAYED.

The departure of the "Maloja" from Marseilles at 12-30 p.m. on 4th instant was due to late arrival of mails and their shipment at Marseilles being delayed by torrential rains.

The "Maloja" has the Indian Mails from London of the 2nd instant.

SARASWAT DEEV VATSAL SANGH.

The Managing Committee of the Sangh have pleasure to announce that Mrs. Kamalabai Padmanabha Dhond and Mr. Raghavendra Rao Pundlik Pandit, Dist. Dy. Col. Collector, West Khandesh have become Life Members of the Sangh.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL KANYASHALA GATHERING.

The prize distribution gathering of the Kanyashala will be held the Goculdas Tejpal Boarding School premises at Gowalia Tank, on the 11th inst. (Saturday) at 3 p.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Fort.

BOMBAY ASSN. OF INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS. (INDIA.)

An Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India) will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. A. E. Vossnessenski will read a paper on "The Flow of Water in Pipes."

SAWANTVADI STATE HITAVARDHAK SABHA.

A Special General Meeting of the Sabha will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, 12th October, 1924, in the Gokhale Education Society's Hall (Badam Wadi, Girgaum Back Road) to consider the question of sending a deputation and presenting an address to "Shrimant Sardar Raje Bahadur Bapusaheb Sardesai" in connection with the auspicious occasion of his investiture with powers on 29th October. Members are requested to attend the meeting.

APPEAL FOR YARN SUBSCRIPTION TO CONGRESS.

Those persons who contributed yarn last month to the All-India Khaddar Board are all requested to renew their subscription this month and subsequent months also and hand in their contributions to the Bombay Provincial Khadi Board at Congress Office, Krishna Building, Fort, by the 10th of each month. Last month as many of 27 persons sent their yarn subscriptions to the A. I. K. B. directly. This causes much inconvenience to both the All-India Khaddar Board and the Bombay Provincial Khadi Board in respect of registration. In accordance with instructions from the A. I. K. B. subscribers are requested always to send their yarn to the B. P. K. B. After being registered here the yarn together with names of contributors and particulars of their yarn will be sent to the A. I. K. B.

Several non-member contributors failed to give their addresses to the B. P. K. B. last month. They are requested to mention their addresses this month without fail while sending yarn or if possible earlier.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY,

WEEK ENDING 4TH OCTOBER, 1924.

The total mortality 761 was 13 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 31.91. The mortality for the 40th week of 1923 was 670 and death-rate 28.55 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 809 and death-rate 37.86.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 271 as against nil and 251 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 203 were among infants under one year of age; 15 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 2 attacks (both imported cases) and no death.

Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 4 deaths.

Plague was absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 484 as against 492 for the 40th week of 1923 and 462 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 7th October, 1924 to 6 a.m. of 8th October, 1924:—

Disease.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Small-pox	1	nil.
Cholera	nil	nil.
Plague	nil	nil.
Influenza	nil	nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 116.
Total mortality this day last year 89.

TIPS. RACES. TIPS!
LAST SATURDAY
Seven Wins out of Eight Races. Two Highest Win Dividends of the Day Paleface Rs. 125/8 & Cossack Rs. 129/- Highest Dividends again Tuesday Adwan Rs. 65/- Solomon's Song Rs. 57/- Mootrub Rs. 48/- Prague Rs. 89/- Silver Gild Rs. 115/- among other Wins & Several Places. Next Saturday is the last chance. Sensational Cards will be ready Friday morning.
RECOUP YOUR LOSSES.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
190, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FINED FOR GAMBLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Samson hauled up Balaji Prabhu, Ramnarayen Badar, Kalu Mangali and Benj Mahadev Harilal on a charge of gaming in a common gaming house.

The facts of the case were that a house in the 2nd Fanaswadi kept by Raghoo Dayal was raided when all the accused were found gambling there. A candle, some cash, a pack of playing cards and Rs. 1-9-0 were found with the accused No 3. All the accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 12 each.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST FAILS

Sub-Inspector Vanjara put Ishwarlal Chotalal before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of diamonds valued at about Rs. 1,500 at the instance of Charanji lal Bhanimal.

Mr. Spencer, police prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution, while Mr. Chatrapati appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case as deposed by the prosecution were that on the 23rd April 1922, the complainant entrusted 7 diamonds with the accused for cutting and polishing them. On a later date, the complainant handed 3 more diamonds to the accused for polishing. Before going to Amritsar, the complainant asked the accused to send the ten diamonds to the complainant at Amritsar, but the accused failed to do so. Thereupon the complainant sent a letter and a notice to the accused but both these seemed to have made no impression on the accused. Subsequently the complainant came down to Bombay to search for the accused, but he could not be found. Ultimately the accused was traced to Surat where only 2 diamonds were found with him. A complaint was lodged with the police who got him arrested.

Mr. Chattrapati, pleader, for the accused said that the complainant had given 32 diamonds in all to the accused in 1922, on different occasions, out of which 27 diamonds were returned to the complainant by the 28th April 1922. The accused had with him a receipt from the complainant to that effect. Thereafter the accused gave 3 more diamonds and the accused admitted that he had 8 diamonds with him. The accused was all along ready to return the same on the condition that he was paid for the work he had done on the other diamonds. Mr. Chattrapati further submitted that the accused was arrested only to be harassed and requested that the complainant should be dealt with according to law for bringing in a false charge.

His Worship believed the defence story. In discharging the accused the Magistrate called upon the complainant to show cause why he should not be dealt with according to law.

The complainant was ordered to pay Rs. 70 by way of compensation to the accused.

HABITUAL THIEVES SENTENCED.

Deputy Inspector Rahn put up Gulam Hussein Abdul and Abu Fazuluddin before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of theft preferred against them by Mr. E. G. Newman, Assistant Accountant in the Lloyds Bank Ltd.

The prosecution story was that the complainant lodged a complaint with the police to the effect that on the 2nd instant property valued at Rs. 400 and consisting of wearing apparels, cigarette cases and binoculars, etc., was stolen from his house at Apollo Bunder. At the same time Mr. Rahn learned that the first accused was arrested on suspicion at Null Bazar, who made a clean breast of the whole affair. Subsequently accused No. 2 was traced and arrested and some stolen property was recovered.

Both the accused pleaded guilty and admitted several previous convictions.

His Worship in view of the first accused's eleven previous convictions and the second accused's nine previous convictions, sentenced each of the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEF FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Ismail Jaising was charged with theft at the instance of Sergeant Shepherd.

The facts of the case were that on the 6th instant, the accused was arrested on suspicion and when he was searched three baskets full of floor-tiles were found with him. Subsequently it was discovered that the tiles were the property of Messrs. Warden and Co., who were carrying on the repairing work of the floor of the Crawford Market.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT.

Alexander S. Masceranhas residing at Lady Jamsetji Road reports to the police that at 10 p.m. on Tuesday he locked up his house and went to sleep. At about 1 a.m. some noise was heard in the room and his ayah raised an alarm. On getting up, he found that a trunk had been forced open and gold ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 880 had been stolen.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

An about 9-30 p.m. on Tuesday a hawker of paint named Abdul Oosman was walking along Sandhurst Road. When he arrived near Round Temple he was stopped by Kalia Mohmed Abdul Karim and Satar Gafoor. The latter seized Abdul by his clothes while Kalia asked him how much money he had. Abdul replied, he had only two annas. Kalia then threatened to assault him and at the same time removed a coloured handkerchief from him. Kalia had a penknife in his hand. At this moment one Ganpat Shambu, who had seen what was taking place came up and asked him what was the matter. An altercation then took place between Ganpat and Kalia who slapped Ganpat on the face. Ganpat in defence knocked down Kalia who on getting up stabbed Ganpat on the right arm. A Head Constable No. 1706-C happened to pass by this time, and came to the rescue of Ganpat. Kalia seeing the Head Constable released himself from the hold of Ganpat and stabbed the Head Constable on the left shoulder and got away. Both Satar and Karim then bolted. They were however arrested near Gol Pitha. The Head Constable and Ganpat were removed to the J J. Hospital for treatment.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL FALL WHILE DRUNK.

Sitaram Baloo, a Hindu, aged 20 years, residing on the second storey of a chawl at Chinchpokli had his meals on the night of the 3rd instant and went to the verandah. A thud was then heard and an alarm was raised and it was found that Sitaram had fallen down. Police were informed and the injured person was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday night. Medical evidence showed that death was due to concussion of the brain. The deceased also smelt of alcohol when admitted to the hospital. At an inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death from concussion of brain caused by the fall from the second storey of a chawl apparently by accident whilst he was drunk.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Mariba Raoji (40 years), a greaser in Omiar Founding and Engineering Co., who died as a result of burns on the 4th instant and under circumstances already reported in these columns.

The jury returned a verdict of death by burns resulting from his clothes having caught fire apparently by accident whilst he was alone in the engine room.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BOARD.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Oct. 7.

Yesterday evening a meeting of the General Board of the Bandra Municipality was held in the Municipal Hall at which there was a satisfactory attendance.

The resignation of Mr. Augustus Pereira from the Advisory Committee of the Development Board was accepted and the President was elected in his stead.

The case of Mr. L. B. Fernandes, an old servant who was an assistant in the Municipal Hospital, was next considered.

Dr. Dias proposed that a gratuity calculated on the basis of 23 years' continuous service be awarded to him.

Prof. De Almeida pointed out that Mr. Fernandes had put in 43 years' service altogether, although there was a break prior to the period of the 23 years. He, therefore, proposed that in view of the very commendable and valuable services he had rendered to the Bandra public, especially at times when frightful epidemic raged all over the town, the period of his service prior to the break be also taken into consideration in making the award.

Dr. Dias quite agreed with Prof. De Almeida and accepted the suggestion as a rider.

The most important item on the Agenda was the question of the medical inspection of school children.

Mr. Joshi proposed that the Board recommend that the boys and girls attending Municipal Schools be examined quarterly as to their health with particular attention to their eyesight and weight and a report be made to the School Supervisor who should inform, if necessary, the parents and guardians of the children.

In moving this resolution Mr. Joshi referred to the practice of the Bombay Municipality in introducing the medical examination of school-going children. He pointed out by means of statistics that the results so far obtained in Bombay were encouraging and warranted a similar experiment on the part of the Bandra Municipality. He laid special stress on the report of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality which stated that the percentage among the children of the Municipal Schools of such contagious skin diseases as itch, and ringworm is steadily going down. The report points out that the percentage of children afflicted with one disease or the other is as high as 70. Out of these it is most significant to note about 30 per cent. showed to be cases of malnutrition, 27 of eye diseases, and 30 of defective tooth. He reiterated that it is at this early school going age that these ailments—can be successfully treated.

Mr. Chaubal seconded.

Mr. Ismael Cassum brought in an amendment that the matter be referred to the Schools Committee for report.

Dr. Dias seconded the amendment accepting the principle of the proposition.

Mr. Naik observed that the proposition was only a sign of the times and was in accordance with the practice of most civilized countries.

Prof. De Almeida said he was reluctant to support the amendment as the Schools Committee had not succeeded in its efforts to achieve the object but he had no objection to back up the proposition with the amendment as a rider and with the time limit fixed.

Mr. Joshi having replied, the proposition with the rider and the time limit of one month was carried.

ZOROASTRIAN BOY SCOUT TROOP.

The following are extracts from the Report for the year 1923-24 of the above Troop (16th and 17th Bombay Boy Scout Troops):—

"We have on roll at the end of our fourth official year 56 boys, and have a decent record of punctuality which bears a percentage of 93.85. We have two centres:—(1) Grant Road Centre (Imperial School and (2) Marine Lines Centre (New Bombay School). We take this opportunity of thanking the kind principals of these institutions.

The course of instruction comprised various stages of progress as outlined in Sir Baden Powell's "Scouting for Boys." Certain parts of this valuable and authoritative text for scouting do not fit in exactly with conditions prevailing here and hence they were transformed and adapted to our environments. We had frequent readings from the Sheh Nameh of Firdousi. Besides this, there were regular drills and many manly games, which made the Troop an impressive and well disciplined force of Boy Scouts. The Troop attended the Bombay Boy Scouts Rally held at the Oval Maidan, and the Presidency Boy Scouts Rally held at Poona. The Troop teams were congratulated on the splendid show that they put in on both the occasions.

The Fourth Annual Camp of the Troop was at Kirkee, where a lot of useful and instructive work was gone through. There were in all three Trips made to Matheran, Tisgaon, and Amboli. At Matheran the Troop enjoyed Mr. Nooroji H. Lord and Mrs. Dhunbai Mistry's hospitality for which we are indeed very grateful to them. This year, the Patrol Leaders' Trip was made to the Logadh Fort (Malavli,) Lonavla and Khandala. These trips and camps have been found to promote health, further friendly intercourse between scouts, to improve discipline and make the Boys keenly observant of the living world around them.

The boys were also keen on sports. The Troop took part in the Bombay Boy Scouts Sports, and was the only Parsi troop to be the recipient of a prize. The Troop also took part in the All India Open Amateur Athletic Meeting held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and were the winners in the "Boy Scouts Relay, B."

This year, the Troop has entered into a new activity by starting a Magazine of its own. It is published every three month and is only for the private circulation amongst its members. According to one of our aims and objects, i.e., to spread broadcast scouting ideas in the Parsi community, we arranged Public Lectures on 2nd December, 1923 at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall with Dastoor Rustam Sanjana B.A., in the chair; and District Commissioner Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Assistant District Commissioner Mr. C. H. Tyrell, Mr. Maneck H. Dadachanji and Cubmaster Nariman D. Sanjana delivered short speeches on "the Boy Scout Movement" which received a hearty reception from the public.

Arrangements are made to send one of our Scouts to represent the Troop in the Imperial Boy Scouts Jamboree to be held in August next at Wembley, England.

The Troop has the following record of work done:—

26-8-23.—Rendered services to the Parsi Music Institution at their gathering at Sir C J. Hall. 15-9-23.—Rendered services to the Ratheshtar Mandal at their Khordadsal gathering at Sir C. J. Hall. 16-9-23.—Rendered services to the Mazdayasnan Music Mandal at their Amardadsal gathering at Sir C. J. Hall. 1-12-23.—Rendered services to the Alexandra Girls' High School at their Jubilee Gathering. 27-1-24.—Rendered services to the Parsi Scouting Society at their Annual gathering at Sir C. J. Hall. 22-3-24.—Rendered services to the Fancy Fete organized by Lady Cawasji Jehangir and others in aid of Poor Parsi Housing Funds. 20-4-24.—Rendered services to the Sajani Music Class at their Charity gathering at Sir C. J. Hall.

The Troop celebrated their third Annual Gathering on 14th October 1923, at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall with Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Vimadalal in the Chair; and the various items on the programme including Scout displays, drills, skits, songs, etc. were highly appreciated.

AN APPEAL.

We most earnestly appeal to Parsi community at large to extend a hand of help and sympathy to this Troop in the vital cause of elevating the moral, mental and physical standard of the Parsi youths and infusing among them love for their community and religion.

All correspondence to be addressed to—"C/o. Mr. A. M. Jilla, Central Bank, Bombay."

PADROADO TROUBLE AT BASSEIN.

TENSION BETWEEN PRIESTS AND PARISHIONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Oct. 8.

The tension between the priests of the various parishes in Bassein and their flocks is becoming day by day more and more acute and it is especially with a view to restore good Christian feeling between the contending parties that the Pope has appointed a Special Apostolic Delegate to enquire into the matter.

The Bassein Catholics bitterly complain that it is now years since the East Indian Catholics, especially of Bassein, have been sending unceasingly petitions to His Holiness the Pope, and the Cardinal Secretary of State and the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fide and also to their Government, praying that they might be released from the yoke of the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun and thus delivered from the Padroado of Portugal, but for some reason or reasons the petitions have not been granted up to now. Meanwhile the relations between the clergy and the laity have been strained to a serious extent. The propaganda of the former in favour of the Padroado is resented by the latter and the movement against the Padroado is resented by the Portuguese prelates and the clergy subordinate to them. Squabbles at Pali, in Bassein, have led to the institution of Criminal proceedings by the priest against some of his parishioners and *vice versa*. The Bishop has closed the church to all worshippers. The recent tour of the Bishop, it is suggested by some, was a diplomatic move to gain adherents to that Padroado with the help of the priests.

The blessing of the Chapel at Gokhivera has been withheld. The Bassein Catholics say they are "fed-up" with the Padroado octopus and think it is high-time that the British Government should look seriously into all these matters, at least for the sake of peace and that the Holy See should wake up from its lethargy.

It is deplorable that churches should be arbitrarily closed and all worshippers, guilty or not guilty, thus prevented from entering them for prayer, devotion and divine service.

TATA OIL MILLS.

LOSS OF NEARLY NINE LAKHS.

The annual general meeting of the Tata Oil Mills Company was held on Wednesday, Mr. E. D. Tata presiding.

The report for the year showed a loss of Rs. 8,82,169-8-1, the bulk of which was due to interest and other charges on the previous years losses Rs. 344,585-14-11, and Rs. 284,168-5-5 on sales of gunnies, etc. The balance of loss was due to the mill being completely shut down for a part of the year. The operating expenses were reduced from Rs. 42,000 in July, 1923, to Rs. 14,000 in March 1924.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report said in the course of his speech:—

I have before me to-day a rough Profit and Loss account for five months from the 1st of April to the 31st of August, 1924 which shows that our Cocogem sales and miscellaneous earnings during the period have almost succeeded in carrying all the charges of the Mills other than interest on past losses, depreciation and charges which should be carried to capital account and spread over a long period such as Sampling and Advertising charges.

You will see, therefore that our anticipations for the future are not mere pious expressions of hope but that they are facts supported by five months of actual practical results. It is difficult to say what the effect of the current year's work will be, but I do not think it is too optimistic to hope that if we increase our sales in the same ratio we shall pay all our current charges and expenses for the manufacture of Cocogem and we may have something left over to go towards the payment of interest on past losses.

As to the condition of the foreign oil markets, America which was until recently one of the world's greatest oil markets, finds the condition of her oil industry so critical that the Government of the United States of America have had to send out their representatives to examine and report on the conditions of the oil industries of various other countries. Two gentlemen representing the Government of United States of America were here last month. They visited our Mills at Cochin and we understand from them that owing to the pressure of the margarine and soap trades there is every prospect of the import duty on cocoanut oil being removed or substantially reduced in America. They find that Philippine coconut oil is not as satisfactory as Cochin oil for these trades. This change in conditions, however, is not likely to happen until after the presidential elections are finished and trade resumes its normal course in America.

In conclusion, I appeal to you and to all the other shareholders to help us to sell Cocogem and to make it popular amongst your friends and acquaintances. If every shareholder were to turn himself into an honorary canvasser, as I have done for the last year and more, I do not think we should have to wait very long for the results for which we are all hoping and thus enable us to revive a concern which in the opinion of many of you is already dead.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy seconded.

One shareholder wanted to know how one mill in Ahmedabad was giving a dividend of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 500 for the last many years—this year it had given Rs. 75—and the Tata Mill was incurring losses. The same gentleman was having a mill in Vadala on a capital of Rs. 12 lakhs to crush 150 tons per day. Tatas had spent 75 lakhs and were crushing the same quantity. Tatas paid their manager Rs. 10,000 per month, whereas that gentleman paid only Rs. 1,500.

Dr. Bathawalla spoke on the virtues of Cocogem and on the necessity of a raging propaganda in its favour.

Mr. Maneckji complained that the total loss of Rs. 31 lakhs, as shown, was not correct, as last year it was 45 lakhs or so.

The chairman explained that a portion of it was covered by premium on certain shares.

The report was then adopted, and the retiring directors re-appointed.

As for the appointment of auditors, one shareholder objected to the appointment of A. F. Ferguson and Co., as that firm had not a single Parsi clerk in their office and were practically boycotting them. The matter was, however, not pressed, owing to want of notice.

RANGOON SEDITION CASE.

BURMESE LEADER CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 7.

The District Magistrate heard to-day the case in which Rev. Ottama is being prosecuted under orders of the local government on charge of an alleged seditious speech. The precincts of the Court were crowded and special police was requisitioned to keep order. It was alleged that the accused had stated at a public meeting that people should not pay the capitation tax.

Judgment was reserved until to-morrow.

RV. OTTAMA SENTENCED.

3 YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

Reverend U. Ottama, the Buddhist priest and Nationalist leader, has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for making speeches likely to cause disaffection.

PUBLIC MEETINGS FORDBINDEN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

The District Magistrate has forbidden, by notice, holding of public meetings in Rangoon for one month with effect from to-day. This notice has been issued in apprehension of breach of peace following the conviction of Rev. U. Ottama.

MAGISTRATE'S PROHIBITION ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

In pursuance of the District Magistrate's order, the Commissioner of Police has issued an order to-day to the effect that any person or persons who intend to convene or collect an assembly in any road, street or thoroughfare or to form any procession to give vent to their feelings with regard to the prosecution of Rev. U. Uttama shall firstly apply to him for license. Any assembly or procession held for the aforesaid purpose without such license will be deemed to be an unlawful assembly within the meaning of section 141 of the Indian Penal Code.

DISOBEDIENCE OF THE ORDER,

CROWD CHARGED WITH BATONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

Shortly after the sentence had been passed on Rev. U. Uttama over a thousand people, with Pongyis predominating, held a mass meeting at Fytche Square notwithstanding the prohibitory order issued this morning. A Pongy was haranguing the crowd when the police appeared and asked them to disperse. In spite of requests by the police to desist, the speaker continued haranguing when a word was sent to the District Magistrate who hastened to the scene and addressed the crowd to disperse. As even this had no effect; the police were ordered to charge with batons when the crowd retreated.

NON-PAYMENT OF CAPITATION TAX.

WIDESPREAD MOVEMENT IN PROME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

A Government communique issued here states that the movement for non-payment of capitation tax has spread widely in Prome and Tharrawady Districts accompanied by intimidation resulting in two murders. Vigorous measures are being taken.

BENGAL REVENUE MEMBER,

MR. K. C. DE TO ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

Mr. K. C. De, I.C.S., Commissioner, Presidency Division, Bengal, acts as member, Bengal Board of Revenue.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

A Press Communique says:—

The result of the sales of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, the 7th October, 1924 was as follows:—

		Lakhs.
Total amount of tenders	...	520.00
Tenders accepted as follows:—		
(a) Immediates at 1s. 6 5/32d.		
(allotted in full)	...	10.00
at 1s. 6d.	...	25.33
(b) Deferreds at 1s. 6 3/32d.	...	14.67
(c) Bills	...	Nil

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

(Continued from page 6.)

er than in Government scools. Teaching up to Intermediate should be, as at present left to colleges. Any new appointment in a college should be made after full consultation with the University. The Boards of Studies must periodically visit the constituent Colleges and report on their equipment. No other test could at present replace examinations. He advocated the starting of a Readership in Japanese by the University.

UNIVERSITY REFORMS

CONTROL OF INSTITUTIONS

EVIDENCE BEFORE INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The University Reform Committee, examined on Wednesday night Mr. A. M. Masani, who was formerly the Minister of Education etc., in Baroda. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided.

Mr. Masani said it should be the aim and ambition of every Government to provide all facilities for acquiring general culture and developing the mental faculties of young men to the fullest extent, and for that purpose Government must co-operate with the leaders of the people and those who volunteered to serve the cause of the country. Both Government and the people must be of one mind and must work heart and soul for the common cause of higher education. In education there must be no conflict of interests of the Government and the public and both should look to the advancement of education as their primary duty. The University had failed in its duty of promoting technical education, and no civilised country was so backward as India in that respect. Both Government and the University had been discredited in the eyes of the public by closing the doors of Medical Engineering and Commerce Colleges to students who yearned for admission. Government could devise various methods of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of youth in that direction, if they seriously tried to do so. If they recognised the grievances of students they would open two medical colleges in Bombay and Ahmedabad as they had vast resources for the purpose. The defects in University education and their causes might be traced to the small salaries offered to professors, which at present did not attract really competent men. He recommended selection of good assistant professors to the posts of professors. The entrance standard of students should be considerably raised in English and Science up to Intermediate Arts examination. Experienced examiners should not be replaced by young men, unless there was something against the former. He wanted the standard of teaching in High Schools to be raised in all subjects. If the efficiency of High Schools were raised to the Intermediate standard there remained no necessity for having more Intermediate Colleges.

SUPERVISION.

A Board should be constituted for supervising secondary schools, as without it they could not raise the efficiency of schools. The University must have its own Inspector of High Schools. The University teachers must be men of international repute and they must be tempted out to India with high salaries. There was a crying need for a University professor of physical culture. The University must be the head direction agency and must have the general control of all the colleges affiliated to it. An Inspection Committee should be formed with a full time paid Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar and one or two members of the Senate. He suggested the conversion of the G. T. Hospital and the King Edward Hospital into a small medical college. The First Year Arts examination should be held by the University and not left to the colleges, and more examiners should be appointed to expedite the results. Faculty of Technology might be formed and the V. J. Technical Institute might be affiliated to the University for the purpose. The degree of Patron of Learning might be granted to those who gave Rs. 50,000 to the University. The University should have its own Press. There must be one University in Poona and another in Ahmedabad. There must be more rich men in the Senate who could be admitted for a particular term of years on giving large donations to the University. A full time Vice-Chancellor should be paid from Rs. 1,500 to 3,000 with annual increments of Rs. 150.

VERNACULARS AS MEDIUM.

Vernaculars as the medium of instruction might be reserved as an experiment to the new Universities in India and Ahmedabad. Years after Karnatic and Karachi might also have their own Universities. Every college must provide accommodation in its hostels for at least two-thirds of its students. Public bodies like the Corporation etc., might be asked to send representatives to the Senate.

DR. G. S. GHURYE'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. G. S. Ghurye Reader in Sociology, University of Bombay, said the principal aims of a University were to contribute to the human fund of knowledge by research work of its members; to turn out persons who would be able to apply conscious and prolonged thought to any problem, in administration or elsewhere, that might come up, and to train persons for various professions. To achieve the first two aims the degree must be so arranged that the student should get a sound training in any specialised subject, which would enable him to undertake research work, or to apply the resulting habit of conscious thought to problems in any walk of life. The University had failed in that purpose because its course was meagrely specialised and the teaching was inefficient. He suggested that a High School education should be given in the Vernaculars. A Board of Secondary Education was necessary and it should consist of 15 members. The Board should investigate into the University qualifications of High School teachers. Schools whose teachers fall far short of the minimum standard must be warned, and afterwards struck off the list of recognised schools. Most of the teachers must be Hons. Graduates and B. T.'s. To meet the additional expenditure the school fees should be raised and Government grants increased. There was ample scope for the increase of fees in unaided schools, where the standard of fees was lo

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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under the presidency of

Mr. M. R. JAYAKAR, Bar-at-Law.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1924.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Of all the witnesses that have hitherto appeared before the University Reform Committee in Bombay, perhaps none were so interesting as those who gave their evidence on Saturday. The Director of Public Instruction in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions had a most interesting evidence to give, and he gave it in a clear, convincing, emphatic manner that made the listeners forget all the difficulties which they had thought of when examining other witnesses. Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur or Mr. Ross Masood, as he was known to British India, obviously knew the subject he was talking about from A to Z. He declared the Usmania University to be the greatest experiment in national education that had yet been attempted in this bewitched country. It is much to be wished the Nawab did not give a clearer definition of what national education exactly connoted in his view; but, perhaps, that was not altogether and exclusively his fault. We need to have a perfectly clear idea abou what we mean by national education. It is not only the emphasis on vernaculars, as opposed to English as the medium of instruction and examination in the higher branches of education; nor the absence of official control and domination; nor even the re-onstruction of the text-books and revision of the entire angle of vision in the objects and methods of education which constitute national education; and yet, obviously, all these three ingredients must be there before any system of education which pretends to call itself national could be so recognised. The Nawab was in his happiest mood, when giving the example of Japan and England. He insisted that without the use of the vernacular, no knowledge conveyed could be sound and abiding, and he pointed out that the terrors of text-books or the absence of them were far too much exaggerated. His remarks on the Usmania University's efforts at preparing text-books from translations of standard works ought to be of interest to those who urge without sufficient consideration that you can not depend upon translations for carrying on university education in some of the most abstruse and technicalised branches of modern science. Native genius competent to write original work of a standard sufficient for University education in the vernaculars of India will never be born, will never thrive, so long as the fetish of the English language is maintained. And if we wait until such genius is born, we shall wait in vain for a genuine good foundation of knowledge in the rising generation of this country. By all means maintain the knowledge of English in this country for obvious reasons of political and commercial importance. But let us not make a fetish of it. The calumny of those who consider that the Usmania University, for example, was influenced in its attempts at creating vernacular literature, by a religious motive was fully exposed by the Nawab, when he declared that it was the peculiar advantage of indigenous rule that no body could suggest that the Nizam, for example, was attempting to undermine the religious faith of his subjects because forsooth the text-books in the Urdu language were printed in ordinary type. While the Usmania University has a course on theology, while it has given some importance in its scheme of things to religious education,—and has thereby distinguished itself materially from those other universities of India which are justly exposed to the charge of excessive materialism of their systems of education—the Nawab was frank enough to admit that the number taking advantage of the theological courses in the Usmania Universitly was by no means all that it may be expected to be. Perhaps the same story may be told by the representatives of the Benares Hindu University, if and when they come to tender their views before the Bombay University Reform Committee. We live in an age of gross materialism. The University cannot escape the prevailing taint of the time. "Happy are they who serve" is a motto the value of which is not yet understood even in the highest seats of learning. And it was no light service for any one who in this age of revolting materialism, when mammon worship of the most unabashed character rules everywhere, to proclaim the ideals of a nation in its organised seats of learning.

The Hyderabad State has obviously and undeniably its own problems and difficulties in the organisation of education, not dissimilar fundamentally from those confronting our educational reformers. But they must be credited even by their worst critics to have made a bold bid for radical reform. If the ideas Mr. Ross Masood unfolded in his evidence were logically carried out, the rejuvenation of the Indian vernaculars, and, therefore, of a truly sound system of national education, would be a matter of years. Universities will be founded on a linguistic basis, and the various political states and administrations will co-operate to make each linguistic university sound by itself. If Mr. Masood had his way, the Telegus or the Mahrattas would found a Telegu or a Mahratta university in their own provincial centre. The Nizam's Government would then be willing to make a handsome financial contribution in order to spread fully the blessing of a sound education. The spirit is worthy of emulation, and the precedent, if and when formed, of imitation. The princes of Baroda and Kathiawad, for example, should join together in establishing a common and competent University for the people of Gujarat, rich in all the departments that the traditions and circumstances of the people demand, instead of wasting their energy and resources in a futile multiplication of merely second rate Arts Colleges. But in the attempt to create the number of linguistic universities, it would be a mistake to forgo the bond of a common language, Hindi or Hindustani for preference.

On the other hand, the reform of the university will be altogether beside the point, if the reformers forget or overlook the needs of the people. Take, for instance, the medical needs of India. The Dean of the Grant Medical College, Major Higham, seemed to be marvellously callous on this point when he suggested the raising of the fees for medical examination,—to cure Heaven knows what ali evils of Anglo-Indian creation. He could not but be aware of the relative scarcity of medical assistance in this country. He could not but know that in the single epidemic of the Influenza six years ago, seven million people were swept away in India alone! And still he would make the cost of medical education greater than it is to-day—though even now, on his own showing, medical education costs about Rs 1,200 per annum per student. It was highly consistent (?) of the witness to say, in spite of this prohibitive cost, that the class of men who came up for medical education in Bombay were drawn from sons of tram drivers. It is to hoped that the reformers of the University will not be side-tracked by such opinions; and that they will not forget all the interested agitation of the English doctors when the British Government made its first hesitating experiment in the nationalisation of the medical profession under the National Insurance Act! It is by no means impossible to reproduce the panel doctor in India and so give the people the benefit of sound medical assistance. The remedy for the evil is not to raise fees for any part of medical education nor to multiply degrees with an express brand of inferiority on some of them, but to multiply medical schools and colleges in this Presidency, to develop medical research, to resuscitate the School of Tropical Medicine,—the neglect of which it is difficult to understand—and, above all, to encourage the study of pharmacology and research in indigenous drugs. There will be time enough to think of putting obstacles in the way of further additions to the number of the medical practitioners, competent and qualified, when we have at least one good doctor for every village in this country!

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

The Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1923 is calculated at first sight to soothe the mind of the labour leader and the welfare worker. The number of children employed in all the factories fell from 15 800 to 11,400, a reduction of 28 per cent. in two years, while the remarkable decrease in the children seeking employment is evidenced by the fact that in Bombay their number—7,203 during the last year—was only one-third of that reported five or six years ago. The officers also appeared to have energetically tackled the evil of exploitation of child labour which is particularly rampant at Ahmedabad. The department itself was reorganised during the last year by its separation from that of the Boiler Inspector and is now manned by one Chief-Inspector, two inspectors and three assistant inspectors, at whom, however, only four are Indians. They also received very valuable assistance from ex-officio inspectors—officers of the sanitary and medical department—the number of whose inspections, 600, is the highest recorded for several years. The Report also takes note of progress in ventilation and other sanitary arrangements in mills while it records with particular gratification the reduction in general and fatal accidents from 1,110 and 42 to 815 and 23 respectively. All this is good indeed. There is, however, another side to the picture. The number of children employed in factories has undoubtedly decreased. But what about the employment of the same children at two mills during the same day? By the very nature of the case statistics cannot be available in this connection. And we cannot share the optimism of Government about the appreciable reduction as it is based on the evidence of certificates which, according to the Report itself, are often false and fabricated. Moreover the seriousness of the evil can be guaged from the elaborate instructions only recently given by the Labour Bulletin of Ahmedabad for stopping the exploitation of labourers' children. But even if some progress in this matter be granted it is more than counterbalanced by the steadily progressive increase in the number of women workers. Their number has steadily increased during the last five years from 28,200 to 31,602 in Bombay and from 32,378 to 37,854 in the mofussil, the total increasing from 60,578 to 69,456, by about 16 per cent. Thus while the number of children has decreased by 3,464 during the last five years, that of women has increased by 8,878. We shall leave the reader to balance the benefits of the one with the injuries of the other and to imagine the effect of this prodigious influx of women workers in cities on the morals of the labouring population and the health of its children.

The inspections conducted by the newly-organised Department and the irregularities detected by them call for some remarks. The Report states that "of the 539 perennial factories 48 were inspected more than 3 times, 96 were inspected thrice, 150 were inspected twice, 213 were inspected once, whilst 32 were uninspected; of the 581 seasonal factories 3 were inspected more than 3 times, 23 thrice, 72 twice and 444 once whilst 39 were uninspected." We shall let alone the large number of uninspected factories for which Government have tendered a feeble apology. But is it not scandalous that about 50 per cent. of the perennial factories and about 86 per cent. of the seasonal ones have been inspected only once a year? Most of the managers can thus have things their own way for the rest of the year after the solitary inspection is over. This cannot do. The officers of the Department must certainly go about their work a little more energetically. But we may be sure that the inspection will necessarily be casual and perfunctory so long as Government console themselves by appointing only seven gentlemen for inspecting more than a thousand factories. And then about the irregularities. The Report naively tells us that a manager of a Bombay mill was fined the enormous sum of Rs. 30 in each of 20 cases for working reeling women without giving them the weekly holiday, and that an Ahmedabad mill agent and a manager were fined Rs 1,200 and Rs. 500 respectively for employing winders at night. Now how are these paltry fines expected to affect the mill agents and managers? Will not they in all probability encourage them in pursuing their illegal and immoral practices by showing them the small price at which immunity can be gained? Punishments to be effective should be measured not only by the position of the offenders but also by cold-blooded inhumanity of their intentions. For, let us not forget that for one offence that is detected a hundred are committed night after night with full knowledge of the guilt involved and—one may add—with the best precautions for concealing them. We may hope, therefore, to see fairly deterrent sentences passed for inhuman breaches of factory laws, lest Government be accused of colluding, however remotely, with the capitalists for the oppression of the weak and the poor.

We are also deeply grieved to see the fair fame of Ahmedabad very nearly besmirched by the record of its millowners. The Report particularly complains about the exploitation of child labour in Ahmedabad. It is Ahmedabad again where the greatest attention requires to be paid to the improvement of sanitary arrangements in mills. The mill agents of Ahmedabad have also earned the greatest reputation for surreptitiously breaking the salutary provisions of the Factory Act. And it was an Ahmedabad mill agent who got the largest fine during the last year. There were two fatal accidents in Ahmedabad last year as against only one in Bombay. And, unfortunately, Ahmedabad has been disgraced by the sight of the large number of old corrugated iron sheds erected by workmen for want of better accommodation on factory premises, in unsuitable surroundings. It is, however, an enlightened millowner of Ahmedabad who has just now earned laurels in the Legislative Assembly by the success of his resolution for the removal of excise duty and we may hope that in future the mill agents of Ahmedabad will work shoulder to shoulder with its public workers and labour leaders for the progress of the city and the welfare of its poor. It is permissible to hope that the removal of the excise duty will soon be an accomplished fact. All sections of our legislators and publicists have combined to work for this end, not, however, to fill the coffers of the rich and the luxurious, but chiefly to alleviate the sorrows and sufferings of the thousands of ill-housed and ill-fed labourers. The millowners will, therefore, soon be on their trial. Let us hope that with the removal of the hampering duty they will awake to their grave responsibilities and open a new chapter in the industry by improving the conditions in mills and by providing for the needs of their labourers. Sholapur has set an example. Let others follow.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. MacDonald Draws Blank.

Zaghlul Pasha has sailed home after making himself objectionable. Under the sway of unreason he refused to commit suicide. Labour is likely to take umorage at the disobliging attitude of Egypt. Idealism is supposed to be Labour's strong suit, and so it advised Egypt to commit suicide in order to spare itself the bother and reproach of assassination. The White Paper issued to explain the failure of the negotiations, justifies the patriotic caution of Zaghlul Pasha. He claimed the restoration of Egyptian sovereignty. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's idealism could not bear it. Scratch the Labour idealist and you will find the Salisburyan Tory, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald failed to hood-wink Zaghlul Pasha. The objections raised by the British Premier are a plea for the vassal status of Egypt without the use of the offensive term "protectorate." Egypt is welcome to "irsdependence" provided all the attributes of sovereignty are reserved by Britain and King Fuad remains a feudatory prince with a little pomp to console himself with. The demand of Zaghlul comprised the withdrawal of all British forces in Egyptian territory, withdrawal of financial and judicial advisers, disappearance of all British control over the Egyptian Government in connection with foreign affairs, abandonment of the British claim to protect foreigners and minorities in Egypt, and to partcipate in the protection of the Suez Canal. If the freedom of Egypt is not to be a mockery, this complex set of interferences ought to be abrogated from end to end. As for the Sudan, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made a minatory deliverance, without bluntly mentioning the elements of British greed—cotton, Nile water, cheap labour and all. Britain cannot escape the verdict of history by secretly trying to prevail upon Egypt to betray herself. If Britain wants a sham surrender, she must instigate internal dissensions in Egypt and breed a surrender-party. To attempt humbugging devices on a tried patriot like Zaghlul Pasha is ridiculous business. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald may succeed as a hectoring bunker; never as the moralising monster he prefers to be.

Flood and Famine.

After the flood-devastation of South India, comes unhappy news of the inundation of the Ganges and grave disaster in the United Provinces. The rise of the river-level in the Ganges exceeds the record of 1890. The erratic behaviour of the Indus too has caused grave distress in the Punjab. Sunk in the throes of trade-depression, the people of Bombay have but very limited resources for the relief of distress, but something will have to be done through charity to supplement Government responsibility. The people of South India were in a way lucky as to the time of their misfortune. They gained the sympathy and support of the whole of India without any competitive clamour for local relief. They still want more help, though the ameliorative agencies of Bombay are committed to their support. Severe as the visitation in North India is, the distraction of claims on Bombay will be so pronounced as to eliminate the possibility of adequate relief for all provinces.

Throes of Snobbery.

By their snobbery, Anglo-Indian leaders are piling up grave difficulties for the poor Anglo-Indian in his struggle for existence. The community consists of 1,50,000 souls and unless they do a right-about-turn and realise their political status as an Indian community they will be aping the European for no permanent advantage to himself. Anglo-Indians who by exclusive patronage attain the rank of European employment in India are usually lost to the community. They smuggle their way into the Clubs and conceal their identity. It is the poor Anglo-Indian over whose back they keep leap-frogging into eminence. The masquerade has been far more responsible for the embarrassment of Anglo-Indians than any hostility on the part of Indians. The Anglo-Indian does not cultivate political instincts and leaves everything to the upper ten who feed him with illusions of ruling privileges. Where he lacks the advantages of racial nepotism, he is advised to cherish a grievance. Their first leader, Mr. D. S. White, pressed them to realise their root-soil as a community, but under the banner of Colonel Gidney they are tormenting themselves with dreams of exceptional protection. Last week he harangued Railway workers telling them that they were the steel-frame of the Railway system in India. The annexation of the name "steel-frame" indicates the ruinous parody of their existence under false leaders.

Superior Rights.

The latest from Colonel Gidney is that Anglo-Indians should clamour for jury-trials in imitation of "European" practice. Europeans attempt to justify the present system of inter-racial trials on the plea that the white accused should be judged by those acquainted with his mentality and habits. When an Indian "coolly's" spleen is ruptured by imperial sport, the psychological elements of the case have to be appraised as much by the habits of the aggrieved as of the accused. The one-sided system is a facility for acquittal. The Anglo-Indian now wants it as the scion of an illustrious race foreign to the land? Though a statutory Indian, he succeeded in over-awing the Viceroy by threatening mutiny in the Auxiliary Force when two offenders in an infamous case insisted on being flogged only by their own caste-men. It was as if it were a humiliation to endure well-deserved punishment at the hands of an Indian, thoroughbred. The success seems to have encouraged the Gidney school to clamour for more British privileges. In free countries like Japan and Turkey, the European is content with the usual orderings of justice. In India, too, the present system of injustice will have to go, and it is offensive presumption on the part of Anglo-Indian paladins to claim a perversion of law and equity in their favour. The vice of snobbery is poisoning Anglo-Indian citizenship and it is time that far-seeing leaders of the younger generation forsook the wasteful tradition of mimicry and offered to throw in their lot with Indians. The agitation for special jury-privileges is a sad example of the monkey that tried to share his master's razor.

Repression in Burma.

Rev. U. Ottama has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for offending against Section 124-A. Rev. Ottama is the most influential and beloved leader of the Burmans and has done more than any single individual to awaken the national consciousness of the latter. This fact in itself is sufficient to rouse the wrath of the local bureaucracy which has found in him a formidable obstacle to the fruition of its disinterested scheme of separating Burma from India and thus preserving it as a happy hunting-ground for itself and its proteges. An additional ground for clapping him into jail was furnished by his ruthless exposure of the ugly truths regarding the recent "rioting" in Mandalava and the consequent firing. This is not the first time Rev. Ottama goes to jail under that prince of sections of the Penal Code. His previous imprisonment did not diminish his ardour for the service of his countrymen, but acted as a stimulus to the national movement. The present savage punishment of three years' rigorous imprisonment—which brings into relief the necessity of a radical amendment, if not repeal, of the section—will not break his spirit and, as the bureaucracy will find to its cost, it will have to pay dearly for it.

Bhangis' Hartal.

The lot of Bhangis as the most depressed among the depressed classes is very sad indeed. Terrorised by the village patels and often reduced to the very brink of starvation by being excluded from all occupations except that of basket-making they emigrate from villages to towns in search of better conditions. There they are employed by Municipalities which, however, treat them as veritable slaves by extorting the most strenuous and disgusting work on the meanest salaries. In spite of this they but rarely go on strike. And the collapse of the Bhangi strike at Baroda shows what avails these miserable beings even when they have courage enough to strike work. They should certainly have given previous notice of their demands and submitted a regular ultimatum. But how can we expect them to act according to the latest canons of trade union diplomacy? And do not some shrewd Labour leaders advise a sudden cessation of work to bring the employees on their knees? Anyhow, the prosecution of the Bhangi leader at Baroda was morally, if not legally, indefensible. We are also surprised to see that the Baroda Municipality even refused to appoint a committee to inquire into the Bhangis' grievances and took advantage of their weakness and ignorance. The Dewan has, however, generously promised to see proper justice meted out to the Bhangis and we trust the promise will be fulfilled.

To the Health of Smokers.

Cigarette smokers in India follow their relaxation under much encouragement. Brands are advertised on every side, and the cigarette-shop has become like a perfumery hall where all samples appear equally irresistible. The middle-class smoker who spends more on cigarettes than on soap now generally confines himself to Imperial Specials, Scissors and Passing Show. Ladies who, unfortunately, smoke on the sly, favour the gold-tipped quality, which by the way is treated by male veterans as a trifle too effeminate for them. Cigarettes, like politicians, thrive on advertisement. One of the biggest advertisement campaigns in the East was that of the Arcadian Tobacco Company who marketted Imperial Specials. Their prize competition last year was a huge push, and now they are following it up with a reduction in price. Re. 1 per 50 of 50 will be an attraction for votaries of the week to whom each bargain will mean a gift of twelve extra cigarettes. Like the interminable flow of Tennyson's Brook they can, who must, go on smoking, fearless of the Smoke Nuisances Act. The first protest against the smoking habit came from the servant of Sir Walter Raleigh who in alarm threw a bucket of water on his head. Anti-smoking campaigns since his time have not fared any better.

"PLEDGE LIFE FOR UNITY."

"CHIEF CONCERN OF MY LIFE."

LEADERS' PROMISES TO MAHATMAJI.

THE END OF THE FAST.

TOUCHING SCENES ON THE OCCASION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 8.

Gandhiji broke his fast to-day exactly at 12.30 noon. It was more of a solemn religious ceremony than merely the end of the fast. Mahatmaji sat on a bedstead with Anasuya Ben and Mrs. Naidu on one side and Shraddhanandji on the other. In great row sat Hakimji, Pandit Motilal, Deshbandhu Das, Maulanas Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali and others. As soon as all were seated, Gandhiji asked Imam Sahib to read a prayer from the Koran. This was followed by a Christian hymn from Mr. Andrews. After devotional Hindu music and a prayer Gandhiji addressed a few words. He said with fast his peace of mind was also coming to a close. Hakimji followed with a few words. Dr. Ansari went forward and holding up his hand took a little orange juice in spoon and fed Gandhiji with his own hand. A few ounces of orange juice were then given to him which he slowly sipped. When it was finished a little water was given to him and Mahatmaji exclaimed in good humour "Oh, this is the second course." The only solid food taken was a few slices of orange which he appeared to enjoy much. Maulana A K Azad spoke a few words and the company broke up at 12-40 p.m.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 8.

Exactly at noon to-day, after Mr. Gandhi had taken his bath, he invited everyone present in the house to come upstairs and join with him in an act of prayer. Before this began, he asked specially that the Doctors who had so faithfully and devotedly attended him might be brought to him and that they came he thanked them for their loving services. After this the whole household assembled while Mr. Gandhi lay resting on his bed covered with a white khaddar cloth. He first called upon the Imam Sahib Abdul Qadir Bawazir, who had been his life-long friend in South Africa and at Sabarmati Ashram, to recite a prayer from the Quoran. The Imam Sahib chose the first 'surah' for his recitation which is a prayer to God in the following words:—

"God, the Compassionate and the Most Merciful, the Creator and Sustainer of the Universe, the One Object of Worship from Whom alone comes help to mankind, guide us in the right, the path of those who are favoured by Thee and not of those who are misguided and have incurred Thy displeasure."

Mr. Gandhi next asked Mr. Andrews to sing the Christian hymn which ran as follows:—

"When I survey the wondrous Cross
On which the Prince of Glory died
My richest gain I count but loss.
And pour contempt on all my pride.
See from His head, His hands, His feet,
Sorrow and love flow mingling down.
Did ever such love and sorrow meet,
Or thorns compose so rich a crown?
Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were an offering far too small.
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all."

Mr. Gandhi also asked Vinoba to recite some 'slokas' from the Upanishads and Balkrishna to sing some Gujarati hymns which he had beforehand chosen and which were Mr. Gandhi's favourite hymns describing the Ideal Vaisnava.

"MY CHIEF CONCERN IN LIFE."

Mr. Gandhi then turned to Hakim Ajmal Khan and Moulanas Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali and Abul Kalam Azad who were seated before him, and said:—"Hindu-Muslim unity is not a new interest with me. It has been my chief concern for thirty years. But I have not yet succeeded in achieving it. I do not know what is the will of God? You know how, originally, my vow consisted of two parts. One of them is fulfilled. Another part I held back in response to the wishes of friends who were present at Mahomed Ali's house that night. Even if I had retained this second part, my fast would now have been broken in view of the success of the Unity Conference."

RENEWAL OF PROMISE.

Addressing the Mussalmans through Hakim Ajmal Khan and Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. Gandhi said:—"To-day I beseech you to promise that you will, if necessary, lay down your life for the sake of Hindu-Muslim unity. For me Hindusim would be meaning less if that unity is not achieved, and I make bold to say the same thing about Islam. We ought to be able to live together. The Hindus must be able to offer their worship in perfect freedom in their temples, and so should the Mussalmans be able to say their "Azan" and prayers with equal freedom in their mosques. If we cannot ensure this elemental freedom of worship, then neither Hinduism and Islam has any meaning. I want this promise from you, and I know I have it, but as I am about to break my fast, I am so weighed down with the sense of responsibility that I am asking you to renew the pledge."

Hakim Ajmal Khan replying said that he trusted that all labours of Mr. Gandhi would bear fruit and that they ((the Mussalmans) were ready to work hand-in-hand with him in such a sacred cause and to give up all other work in preference to the work of Hindu-Muslim unity, if that was necessary. He then renewed the promise on behalf of his community.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad said that Hakim Ajmal Khan had spoken and given the promise on behalf of all Mussalmans present. He himself had no doubt that Hindu-Muslim unity would be achieved and achieved soon. One could do no more than lay down one's life for it, and this he was prepared to do.

Doctor Ansari then brought in some orange juice which had been prepared beforehand and Mr. Gandhi drank it. This broke his fast. All present in turn greeted him, expressing their joy and thankfulness.

MAINTAINING HIS STRENGTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 8.

Gandhiji had fine sleep last night. He woke up at four o'clock and offered prayers. He slept again for a while and after awaking sent for Pandit Govind Malaviya, son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, to read to him passages from the Bhagvat Purana. He is maintaining his strength and it is expected there will be no trouble. However, for several days he is to take only few morsels of nourishment. His weakness will still remain even after he has begun taking his food. This afternoon doctors have given strict orders with regard to this. Mahatmaji will probably have only little orange juice and grape juice to-day.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, October 8.

Doctors Ansari, Abdur Rahman, Jivraj Mehta and Bivalkar have issued the following bulletin regarding Mr. Gandhi's health:—

Just before he broke his twentyone days' fast, he slept soundly and his pulse and blood pressure had been well maintained during the last 24 hours. His weight today (Wednesday morning) is 88 pounds. We have been well satisfied at the way in which he has been able to preserve his strength.

MAHOMED ALI'S PRESENT TO MAHATMAJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 8.

In a private message received this evening from Delhi, Mr. Gandhi states that he broke his fast to-day at 12-35 p.m. by taking some orange juice after prayers had been offered by Imam Abdul Kadar Bavazir of Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati, Mr. Andrews and Vinoba Bhave of the Satyagraha Ashram, Wardha. He feels perfectly strong and peaceful. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Ali Brothers Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das, Swami Shradhanand, Mrs. Naidu and others were present. Maulana and Begam Mahomed Ali in celebration of the happy termination of the fast and in token of Hindu-Muslim unity purchased a cow from the Delhi slaughter house and presented her to Mahatmaji.

"STATESMAN'S" UNITY NUMBER.

MESSAGES OF LEADERS AND GOVT. OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

In the course of a message to the "Statesman" on the occasion of "Unity Day" for which the paper publishes a special number, His Excellency the Viceroy says:—"Wish all success to endeavours resulting from the Unity Conference."

OTHER MESSAGES.

Mr. Gandhi, the Provincial Governor, H. H. the Aga Khan, the Home Member,

(Continued on page 8.)

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
18519

LABOUR GOVT. CRISIS

WILL IT ESCAPE DEFEAT?

PRESS FORECASTS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

There is complete uncertainty of the procedure as the outcome of to-night's momentous debate which Sir Robert Horne opens by moving the Conservative motion "That the conduct of the Government in relation to the institution and the subsequent withdrawal of criminal proceedings against the Editor of the 'Workers' Weekly' is deserving of censure". The Attorney-General will reply immediately.

The Ministerialists are confident that he will present such a strong case that it will be difficult for Liberals to move their amendment. If it is moved by Sir John Simon, a Liberal backbencher may move to amend the amendment in order to make an enquiry judicial instead of Parliamentary which may possibly lead to the adjournment of the debate. A feverish examination of the tactical moves which are at present proceeding among all parties makes it impossible to say whether the first division will be vital. A decisive vote is expected between 11-15 and 11-30 to-night.—Reuter.

IRISH BILL.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

A large muster of peers attended the debate in the House of Lords to-day on the Irish Bill. Viscount Grey delivered the principal speech. He declared that a definite understanding was given to Ulster that no question regarding territory could be negotiated without Ulster's consent. He would prefer to face the Free State's demand for a republic than see the understanding with Ulster broken. He expressed the opinion that the passage of the amendment limiting the powers of a Commission would raise the whole question of the position of the House of Lords. Therefore, he advised the definite acceptance of the Bill or rejection of the whole idea of having a Commission.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

LEST WE FORGET.

RESOLUTION ON CONVERSION AND RECONVERSION.

The following resolutions were passed at the Unity Conference:—

That every individual is at liberty to follow any faith and to change it whenever he so wills and shall not by any reason of such change of faith render himself liable to any punishment or persecution at the hands of the followers of the faith renounced by him.

That every individual or group is at liberty to convert or re-convert another by argument or persuasion but must not attempt to do so or prevent its being done by force, fraud or other unfair means such as the offering of material inducement. Persons under 16 years of age should not be converted unless it be along with their parents or guardians. If any person under 16 years of age is found stranded without his parents or guardians by a person of another faith he should be promptly handed over to persons of his own faith. There must be no secrecy about any conversion or reconversion.

That no community should attempt to stop by force the construction of a new place of worship by a member of another community on his own land but such new place of worship should be built at a reasonable distance from an existing place of worship of any other community.

ATTACK ON GOVT. MILITARY POLICY.

MR CLYNES' DEFENCE IN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

At the Labour Conference to-day, Mr. Campbell, Editor of the "Workers' Weekly" attacked the Labour Government in connection with the military expenditure and alleged the use of troops in industrial disputes. He asserted that Government continued Mr. Baldwin's army policy.

Mr. Clynes replied denouncing the curious mentality which advocated pacifism at this conference but outside appealed to workers to build up a red army in view of class denomination. (Cheers).

The matter was dropped after Mr. Clynes had, in a spirited speech, defended Government's policy with regard to armaments.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS TABOOED.

NO PLACE IN LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Labour Party Conference refused today a Communist application for affiliation by 3,185,000 votes to 193,000 votes and carried the Executive's further recommendation that no member of the Communist Party should be eligible for endorsement as Labour candidate for Parliament or any local authority by 2,456,000 votes to 654 000.

The Labour Party Conference has finally passed a resolution by 1 804,000 votes to 1,540 000 votes that no member of the Communist Party be eligible for membership of the Labour Party.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS.

MACDONALD-ZAGHLUL NEGOTIATIONS.

NO AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT.

WHITE PAPER ISSUED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Zaghlul Pasha's demands in the recent Anglo-Egyptian negotiations summarised in a White Paper issued to-night were the withdrawal of all British forces in Egyptian territory, withdrawal of financial and judicial advisers, disappearance of all British control over the Egyptian Government in connection with foreign affairs, abandonment of the British claim to protect foreigners and minorities in Egypt, and abandonment of the British claim to participate in the protection of the Suez Canal.

Mr. MacDonald, while not abandoning hope of a subsequent agreement, expressed the opinion that Zaghlul's attitude at present rendered agreement impossible. He declared that no British Government could wholly sacrifice the interests of guarding the vital link of British communications like the Suez Canal and pointed out that the ineffectiveness of the 1888 Convention for free navigation in the canal was demonstrated in 1914 when Britain herself had to take steps to ensure the canal remaining open. He expressed the opinion, however, that an effective Anglo-Egyptian co-operation for protecting communications might be ensured by the conclusion of a treaty of close alliance. Mr. MacDonald assured Zaghlul Pasha that the British forces would in no way interfere with the functions of the Egyptian Government and encroach upon the Egyptian sovereignty.

Moreover, he said, the British Government did not intend to assume responsibility for the actions and conduct of the Egyptian Government or attempt to control or direct the Egyptian Government's policy.

As regards the Sudan, Mr. MacDonald repeated his previous public utterances. He added in the meantime the duty of preserving order in the Sudan rests with the British Government which would take every step necessary for the purpose.—Reuter.

MACDONALD'S DESPATCH TO ALLENBY.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 7.

Government has published a White Paper regarding the despatch addressed by Mr. MacDonald to Lord Allenby, the British High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, wherein the Premier relates the course of his recent conversations with Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, and the position of the British Government in regard to Egypt and the Sudan.

Mr. MacDonald says that Zaghlul Pasha explained to him the modifications of the *status quo* in Egypt on which he felt bound to insist. He correctly understood Zaghlul Pasha very well as follows: Withdrawal of British forces from Egyptian territory, withdrawal of financial and judicial advisers, disappearance of all British control over Egyptian Government notably in connection with foreign relations which Zaghlul Pasha claimed were hampered by the notification of the British Government to foreign Powers on the 15th March, 1922, that they would regard as unfriendly any attempt at interference in the affairs of Egypt by another Power; abandonment by the British Government of their claim to protect foreigners and minorities in Egypt and abandonment by the British Government of their claims to share in any way in protecting the Suez Canal.

Mr. MacDonald drew Zaghlul's attention to certain statements which His Excellency had made before the Egyptian Parliament during the past summer, notably his declaration on May 17th that the fact of a foreign officer being the Commander-in-Chief of the

(Continued on next page).

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

THE "CURTIS-WURTIS" LETTER.

HOW OUR LEADERS FAILED THE COUNTRY.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH MR. CURTIS.

HIS SECRET RELATIONS WITH THE SECRETARIATS.

HOW DYARCHY CAME TO INDIA.

I. R. MONTAGU'S SPURIOUS CLAIM TO STATESMANSHIP.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

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XIV.

In the following, the fourteenth, instalment of his Reminiscences, Mr. Horniman sheds a good deal of new light on the events immediately following his sensational exposure of the Round Table Conspiracy against the Indian Home Rule movement. These events showed that the conspiracy had far more extensive ramifications than those discovered in the United Provinces secretariat and that even higher officials than Sir James Meston and Mr. Marris were in secret sympathy with the sinister propaganda of Mr. Curtis.

But, unfortunately, as Mr. Horniman says, a large number of public men in India, including Congressmen, came under the spell of Mr. Curtis and failed to perceive the dangers lurking in the scheme adumbrated by him—with the consequence that ultimately Mr. Curtis' scheme of Diarchy in all its main features came to be embodied in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and subsequently in the Government of India Act.

In view of this fact, says Mr. Horniman, the claim of Mr. Montagu and his friends to picture him as a "super-statesman out of whose mighty mind came the Constitution that was to open the door of freedom to poor deluded India" becomes somewhat comic. But with the failure of Diarchy, neither Mr. Montagu nor the real parents of the scheme have any reason to be proud of it.

Directly I saw the "Curtis-Wurtis" letter I felt that we were up against a really serious attempt to foil the Home Rule movement. It was not a small matter that Mr. Curtis was receiving not merely sympathy but active aid from a Lieutenant-Governor and one of his chief officials. It seemed to my mind pretty clear that Sir James Meston would not be bob-nobbing and confabulating with Mr. Curtis and Sir Valentine Chirol, had he not known that persons more highly placed than himself were in sympathy with the Round Table proposition. I had felt, as others must have done, that all the talk about justice to India, liberty for the subject peoples and self-determination for all, which the war had produced, would not be allowed by those who had vested interests in India, if they could possibly help it, to result in the case of India in a really genuine concession of self-government, and that what we had to watch for was, not the open *intransigeant* opposition of the Die-Hards like Lord Sydenham but the more subtle methods of the class of bureaucrats who pay lip sympathy to Indian aspirations and their friends in England—who have but one fetish—the preservation of the British Empire at all costs. The Curtis letter revealed in a flash what was going on, and everything that followed on its discovery and publication made me feel that the matter had far more extensive ramifications than those discovered in the United Provinces secretariat.

* * * *

Everything that has happened since has shown that I was right in attaching the highest importance to the revelation contained in the Round Table circular and fighting the influence and activities of Mr. Curtis with all the vigour and, intensity I could command. It is a melancholy and bitter reflection that, not only did those of us who opposed Mr. Curtis's propaganda meet with little sympathy from a large number of Indian leaders, who, one would have thought, would have thrown themselves into such a battle with enthusiasm, but that as we subsequently discovered, there was going on behind our backs a movement for the support of the Round Table plans.

* * * *

It was obvious directly we made the discovery what ought to have been done. The Congress should have at once denounced the letter and its author and all his co-adjutors. It should have made it clear to the world that any half hearted measure designed to place India in leading strings could never satisfy the awakened longings of her people for freedom, and could only inaugurate a fresh period of agitation and discontent; and it should have called upon the Imperial Government for a repudiation of the Round Table and all its works, accompanying this with a demand for the resignation of Sir James Meston and Mr. Marris. But I found that suggestions for any sort of strong action by the Congress were coldly received. Such a step would apparently have been too much out of the beaten track, and those who controlled the doings of the Congress were still too conservatively minded for any such unusual action. The idea that Sir James Meston was to be feared as a "conspirator" against the Indian National movement was reprobated by some of our Moderate leaders. Had he now shown his friendliness by visiting the Congress and declaring his sympathy from the Congress platform? It would be folly to alienate such a powerful friend by taking him to task too severely for what was, in all probability, nothing but an innocent indiscretion, of which Mr. Lionel Curtis had taken an undue advantage. Such were the considerations to which those of us who wanted to take immediate and strong action about the Curtis letter had to listen in more than one quarter. So the amazing fact has to be placed on record that, in the face of this tremendous revelation, the importance of which must now be clear even to the most dunder-headed person, the Congress followed out its programme and dissolved without so much as a single platform reference to it. I did get an opportunity myself of dealing with it publicly, however, before leaving Lucknow. I was due to speak at the Moslem League on the last day of its sittings and I did my best then to stress the gravity of the menace to the Home Rule movement which the Curtis letter revealed. The speech not only made a considerable impression on the Indian public but it caused no little perturbation, as I subsequently learned, in the minds of Mr. Curtis and his friends in the Government secretariats, for there can be little doubt, in the face of what we now know, that I was right in my suspicion that help and support for the Round Table movement was not confined to the Allahabad secretariat. That the opinion of the country was roused and with me I never had any doubt. The support of the national press was solid. It was the leaders who were weak and were subsequently "got at", first by Mr. Curtis and then by Mr. Montagu. Had the matter been taken up there and then by the Congress the support of the rank and file would have been unanimous and overwhelming. It was the leaders, with some honourable exceptions, who failed the country.

* * * *

Later, in Bombay, when Mr. Curtis came along to plough what was supposed to be a "lonely furrow", it began to be more clear that he was making headway with a number of the Moderate leaders and even a few who could not be included in that description. I must say this was a phenomena which was and is, to me astonishing and inexplicable. Here was a man who had deliberately set down in black and white the proposition that India was not fitted to take her place in the new Imperial constitution for which he and his friends were working, that she would have to be given only a sort of bastard representation in an Imperial cabinet, in which the self-governing dominions would sit with full powers, to determine, not merely the larger Imperial matters of policy but the internal administration of India; and that, if the enforcing of this new domination of India by the white communities of Australia, Africa and Canada necessitated bloodshed, as it seemed to Mr. Curtis and his friends it probably would, that dreadful prospect

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"PLEDGE LIFE FOR UNITY."

(Continued from page 7)

etc., all contribute messages urging religious toleration and change of heart for fostering a new spirit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

A feeling of relief has been expressed everywhere at the conclusion of Mahatmaji's fast, and hearty congratulations are being poured on him, both individually and by public associations of Calcutta. Amongst newspapers the "Statesman" has published a special number, signifying the approval of the object of the Unity Conference. The Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India, Provincial Governors and all leaders of political thought have contributed messages of sympathy with the Unity Movement.

Mahatma Gandhi's message is "Unity before everything else."

The Viceroy and Lord Olivier wished all success to the Unity Movement.

Lala Lajpat Rai sends the following message:—"It is a matter for humiliation to every Indian that amidst so much culture and humanitarianism there can be so much barbarism and fanaticism. Hindus and Moslems must compose their differences. Unless their minds are made up to commit a political *kari-kari* they must banish religious fanaticism from the land and replace goodwill for all."

Pandit Motilal Nehru wires:—"October 5th is a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing—thanksgiving for the successful termination of the penance imposed upon himself by India's greatest son to rid her of the incubus of internal dissensions; rejoicing for the foundation laid in his sufferings for a United India. Let us raise on that foundation the noble edifice of equality and fraternity for all communities."

Sir A. Muddiman, Home Member, says:—"Everyone who wishes to see India advance on the path of political progress and material prosperity must recognize that communal differences are the greatest obstacles to any such progress. I welcome the powerful aid of the Press in this most beneficent task, and I wish your Unity number every success."

A GREAT STEP IN ADVANCE.

Mrs. Annie Besant wires:—"The Unity Conference, in my opinion, has made a great step in advance in comparison with anything hitherto done to bring about peace. Although extreme members of the two faiths were present, the moderation of speech was carefully preserved. The laying down of the principles of perfect liberty for full expression in speech and action for every religion, and the duty of each to show perfect toleration of such liberty on the part of others, is the only permanent attitude preservative of peace. Mutual concessions satisfy neither party, being based on no principle. Presently, when no compulsion is used on either side good manners and kind human feeling will avoid unnecessary provocation."

The Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri says:—"On the clear testimony of competent witnesses the Unity Conference was marked by an admirable spirit of goodwill and compromise as might have been expected from the unprecedented event which was at once its origin and inspiration. The resolutions have therefore more significance than their terms convey. If promulgated earnestly in possible centres of disturbance they might produce a great improvement. This is the immediate task arising from the Conference and might well tax the energies and resources of the Conciliation Board of fifteen for a long time. I think however, a more difficult aspect of the question has to be touched. Perhaps it was wise to avoid it in Delhi. The adjustment of the political and semi-political demands of the Moslem community with reference to the Swaraj Movement involves subtler and more complicated issues. It cannot be effected without the co-operation of the European community official as well as non-official. The marvellous healing quality of the part played recently by the Metropolitan and by the "Statesman" and others is a measure of the vast influence possessed by their kindred in Indian affairs to be yet harnessed in loyal and disinterested devotion to the declared mission of Britain in the East. Britishers have to understand that the fate of the Empire depends on the choice they now make between the pursuit as heretofore of their momentary interests and the adoption of a policy which in communal, if not in individual matters, is calculated to develop the further growth of political nationality in India in place of the many sectional and communal loyalties which the law sanctions and the British example stimulates.

"CARDINAL CREED OF MY LIFE."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu telegraphs:—Hindu-Moslem unity has been the cardinal creed and the central dream of my life. I pray that my beloved leader's heroic self-sacrifice will prove the living seed of a rich harvest of national harmony and freedom.

Sir T. B. Sapru says:—The occasion demands a genuine spirit of conciliation and constructive statesmanship and not petty-minded methods of political propogandists of a certain class with whom we are so familiar both in the press and on the platform.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A. wires:—I am in full sympathy with the aims of the Unity Conference. Real unity is a condition precedent to a successful struggle for the attainment of Swaraj. The political adjustment of Mahomedan representation for the future advance and a proper share of the services is as essential as the settlement of matters affecting the daily life of the masses and their religious and social feelings and sentiments. It is up to educated India. I appeal to the sagacity and statesmanship of both the parties to find a solution of India's problems without delay.

FUNDAMENTALLY DIVIDED.

The Governor of Bengal says: I am glad to hear of the part which the "Statesman" is playing in the movement of Hindu-Moslem unity. Unity between the two communities which are fundamentally divided not by religion only but by race, traditions, social customs and habits of life cannot be accomplished by prayer and fasting alone nor by the passing of resolutions at conferences. These things serve only to call attention to the evils of disunion. They do not remove the cause of it. When these two communities feel that the bonds of a common nationhood are stronger than the antagonism of their respective communities they will cease to contend with each other but not before. The task, therefore, of all who sincerely wish for unity must be not merely to avoid the causes of friction but to assist in creating as soon as may be that larger community the membership of which will supply the necessary bond of sympathy between all its component parts.

The Governor of United Provinces says: I wish the unity movement all success. The United Provinces have recently seen too much of communal strife. If Hindu and Moslem leaders can inspire the rank and file on either side with the idea of unity they will have made a great advance towards solving India's political problems.

The Governor of Assam says:—I hope sincerely that the Unity Conference will produce throughout India that mutual tolerance and goodwillll which happily prevails among men of all creeds in Assam.

The Governor of Behar and Orissa telegraphs: There is no more important question in India at the present day than the restoration of peace and unity between the different communities and if unity is attained a new era will have dawned.

The message sent by the Bishop of Bombay says:—

The programme of religious toleration adopted by the Delhi Conference is a great achievement. Where political arguments obvious and cogent had utterly failed, the religious emotions, generated by Mr. Gandhi's fast, succeeded. There remains the yet harder task of inducing the millions to practise toleration. All men of good-will may well pray for success in that task. But though religious toleration may remove one cause of disunion it cannot produce unity. The only hope for Indian unity lies in the undoubtedly increasing influence of Jesus Christ over India. May the prayers of Unity Day be answered by a further increase of that influence.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

On the occasion of "Unity Day" the "Statesman" devotes a page and a half to special messages from the leaders of various communities, H.E. the Viceroy, Lord Olivier Mr. Gandhi, the Earl of Lytton, Sir W. Marris, Sir John Kerr, Sir H. Wheeler, the Home Member, H.H. the Aga Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Bishop of Bombay and a number of members of the Assembly.

H. E. the Viceroy wires:—"I wish all success to the endeavours that are resulting from the Unity Conference."

LORD OLIVIER'S MESSAGE.

Lord Olivier says:—"I heartily welcome the 'Unity Day.' Disastrous religious feuds formerly divided Great Britain, but they disappeared before the advance of education yielding to the principles of tolerance and freedom of conscience which are the root of democratic development.'"

Mr. Gandhi's message is:—"Unity before everything else."

METROPOLITAN'S MESSAGE.

In the course of a long article in the leader page describing the work of the Unity Conference of which he was a member, the Metropolitan of India, after describing the tension in the earlier stages and the subsequent new spirit of the Conference says:—"It has been urged that the plea for religious toleration on the part of the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders at the Conference is simply the result of the present political situation, it being recognised that Swaraj is impossible of attainment so long as the present bitter antagonism exists. Granted that this is largely true, we have no reason to mistrust it if it is genuine, as I believe it to be, because of the motive which has inspired it. Government has frankly accepted for India the political ideal of Dominion Status within the Empire. Are we Englishmen not bound in loyalty to this ideal to welcome whole-heartedly the appearance of that spirit which will bring the day of its realisation nearer?"

ONE SUPREME IDEAL,

MR. YAKUB HASSAN'S ASSURANCE TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

Mr. Yakub Hassan has sent the following telegram to Mr. Gandhi:—

"Heart-felt thanks to God and heartiest congratulations to you for successful termination of your three weeks' continuous fast. Your penance has, I have reason to believe, produced contrition in the heart of the people. Your physical suffering have made them realise the utter futility of dependence on mere brute force for gaining any national communal or religious end. Your fast succeeded in focussing the attention of the entire nation to one vital question of the time as nothing else could have done. Searching of heart has been thorough and deep to-day when hearts of millions of India's people beat in unison to offer thanks to the Almighty God of the whole universe for bringing you out safely through the great self-imposed ordeal. Our prayers are naturally mingled with the keenest desire of our heart, Hindu-Moslem Unity. I am sure I am echoing the feeling and the resolution of the Muslim community of Southern India when I say that we are prepared to subordinate every communal and religious consideration to the one supreme national need, attainment of Hindu-Muslim solidarity, for we are convinced that without mutual goodwill and toleration we can never hope to aspire to take our rightful place among civilised and free nations."

SHETH CHOTANI'S TELEGRAM TO MAHATMA.

Sheth Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani has sent the following telegram to Mr. Gandhi:—

"Sincere congratulations. May you live long and your self-sacrifice inspire Indians to sacrifice internecine disputes on Nation's altar."

MAHATMA'S PENANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whoever has followed with pain and anxiety the self-imposed penance of Mahatma Gandhi cannot but have been thrilled with admiration. Weighed down under the burden of the failure of his movement to achieve the necessary unity among the clashing communities of our unhappy land he has taken a vow which has well nigh brought him to the doors of death. But he will yet live for the country he loves and that is dear to the heart of every patriot, and no fitter moment could there be, when the nation which has strayed like scattered sheep during the incarceration of the master, could awaken to his teaching and follow in his footsteps. The nationalist camp has gradually drifted asunder, and the fight which should have been between the nation and the bureaucracy, is a fight no longer for freedom and Swaraj, but a struggle for the loaves and fishes of office, over the proselytising efforts of Maulanas and Shuddhists, a pitiful and heart-rending sight. Every effort should be made to consolidate the ranks of national workers. It did ones heart good to hear of the suggested compromise between Mahatmaji and Mrs. Besant. The terms are such as can be without much controversy be accepted by the whole country. To the removal of drink and untouchability what objection can there be? To the promotion of Hindu-Muslim union what finer task? There remains Khaddar and spinning. Half an hour a day—Who is too busy to devote this to the country he professes to love? One may not accept spinning with the orthodox idea of a panacea for all ills, but it is the symbol of our national life, our national unity and, above all, our national struggle. It is symbol of the practical sympathy of the rich for the poor and a tribute to the Master in whose shadow we are proud to follow. Sir, as one of the millions who has been thrilled with the life and message of the Mahatma. I accept the franchise he has determined and will spin.—Yours etc.

KANHYALAL GAUBA

Lahore, Oct. 4

THANKSGIVING

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So our great Gandhiji has completed the period of his fast and Providence has spared him for India and for the world.

His magnetism drew the leaders to Delhi. His spiritualism made them spell-bound. His sacrifice softened the hearts of all. And his precarious condition made many members give up their resolute position.

There was no doubt some heart-stirring, heart-searching and heart-burning at the Conference for remissness and for stubbornness. There was cordiality and affability visible. But of real heart-unity Providence alone knows best.

To-day our supreme satisfaction is that the Lord has spared our dear revered Mahatmaji. We tender our deepest gratitude to our Maker to-day; and pray that Providence may empower India and the world to realize and to follow the soul saving teaching of Mahatma Gandhi. Our failure will be our own misfortune. May God Bless Gandhiji. Long live Gandhiji! Amen!—Yours etc.

LAXMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty has sent the following telegraphic message to Mahatmaji "My respectful congratulations on the successful termination of your fast. May God grant you long life and may all live happily in the country is my sincere prayer."

FOREIGN DOMINATION, THE ROOTEVIL'

UNITY DAY OBSERVANCE IN BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Central Khilafat Committee a largely attended public meeting was held on the Chowpatty Sands on (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. to express Bombay's gratitude to the Almighty for sparing Mahatma Gandhi through his fast and to adopt the Resolutions of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference at Delhi. Mr. K. P. Khadilker presided.

A number of leaders addressed the meeting urging the necessity of developing Hindu-Moslem unity. Mr. V J. Patel repeated what he said in the last session of the Legislative Assembly that so far as India was under foreign domination Hindu-Moslem unity was not possible. Khwaja Kamaluddin in a stirring speech quoted verses from the Holy Koran and said a true Mahomedan was he who loved peace and concord and protected religious buildings. A true Mahomedan was a policeman, he said amidst cheers, belonging to the Police force of Allah for the protection of His creation. Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson prayed to God that that day might establish a new era, while Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta urged the Municipal Schools Committee to incorporate the Unity Conference resolutions in municipal text books.

Mr. Khadilker said the observance of fast for twenty-one days by Mahatma Gandhi would be a land-mark in the religious and political histories of the world. It was their duty now to support the resolutions passed by the Unity Conference at Delhi not only by their words but also by their lives. They should also thank the Almighty God for preserving Mahatmaji's life during the twenty-one days of his fast. He then read the following telegram received from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu:—

After a beautiful and touching ceremony of prayer and music Mahatmaji broke his long fast surrounded by his friends and followers to whom he made an earnest appeal to die in the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity if necessary. May his heroic and historic atonement inspire the nation to fulfil its duty and prove itself worthy of Mahatmaji's transcendental love and sacrifice unparalleled in the world's annals.

FOREIGN DOMINATION—THE EVIL.

Mr. V. J. Patel then moved the following resolution:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its heart-felt gratitude to the Almighty for sparing Mahatma Gandhi through his long penance for 21 days and prays to Him to give Mahatmaji strength of body and mind for carrying on his service to his Motherland and humanity.

This meeting also gives its full support to the resolutions of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference at Delhi and appeals to the citizens of Bombay to carry out these resolutions loyally.

Mr. Patel said Mahatma Gandhi's words which he uttered in March, 1922 have proved prophetic. Writing to Hakim Ajmal Khan at the time, Mahatmaji said that every Indian should regard Hindu-Muslim unity as his creed and not as his policy. The Non-co-operation movement opined Mahatmaji then, might be regarded as a policy but not Hindu-Muslim unity. Mahatmaji said this, because he was convinced that unless all the communities were united and became one, the attainment of Swarajya was impossible. Mr. Patel then reminded the audience of what he had said in the last session of the Legislative Assembly during the discussion on the resolution on the Lee Report that the realization of intercommunal unity was impossible as long as India was under foreign domination. He repeated that statement and said he was more than convinced that Hindu-Muslim unity would be only possible when the foreign domination was removed. If the foreign rulers retired, it was said, India would be visited by massacre and anarchy. His reply to this fallacious argument was that even if two, four or five lacs of Hindus and Muslims were killed in inter-communal disputes, he would not mind. Later on they would be one, even after that sacrifice but there would be no reform, no advancement, no unity and no peace until there was foreign influence over them. He was positive in his view that when Hindus and Muslims were united together there would be an end of foreign rule in India. Unless Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians and Jews developed the spirit of nationalism Swarajya would not be possible to be attained.

BELONG TO POLICE FORCE OF ALLAH.

Khwaja Kamaluddin seconded the resolution. He said every Indian to whatever caste or religion he belonged, was in duty bound to practise the resolutions passed by the Unity Conference at Delhi in his life. Trust Mahomedan was he, who loved peace and good-will. Mahomedans had therefore to become true Mahomedans. The man who did not keep the Islamic law was not a true follower of Islam. He then read some passages from the Holy Koran and said even in that Holy Book it was written that a building where God was worshipped should not be ruined or descerated. It was the duty of every true Mahomedan, he said, to protect the temples of God for God's name was revered and worshipped there. A true Mahomedan was bound by his religion to protect the building dedicated to God and therefore he (Mahomedan) was intitled to the claim to belong to the Police Force of God because he was the guardian and protector of others' properties. If members of some other religion were to pass by mosques it was the duty of the true followers of the Islam to bless them in loud voice saying: "Peace be upon you" and not to assault them. When a true Mahomedan prayed to his Allah, his prayer began with the words "All praise and glory be to that Lord who is the creator and preserver of all races, nations and religions." A true follower of Islam therefore could ill afford to use lathis or dandas to assault members of other religions because he was the incarnation and embodiment of peace. If a man did not observe peace, he was not a true follower of Islam. Mahomedans believed in the oneness of God, and therefore they should always remember that that great mind, and that great soul permeated the whole nature. It was no use saying one was Indian first and a Mahomedan afterwards. He would rather say he was Mahomedan, and a true Mahomedan first, and Indian afterwards. As God was impartial, just and preserver of the whole universe, likewise his devotees too should follow Him and protect his creation, no matter to what religion or caste others belonged (applause.)

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, in supporting the resolution said she gladly accepted the invitation to join the Unity Day observance that day. Some of the happiest days of her life were spent in India and to her the peace and welfare of this great land was a matter of vital concern. That day they had met to express their gladness that Mahatma Gandhi had successfully passed through what must indeed have been an ordeal. They also met to voice their desire and intention that the Unity Day shall in very truth mark the end of racial and communal strife. She saw many leaders that evening present, men each of whom possessed some power and influence. If those who genuinely desired, as she felt sure they did, and whole-heartedly sought to attained unity, success would not be denied to them. Their might not prove an easy task, but what was worth winning was worth working for. Let Bombay, *urbs prima in Indis* set a good example. Throughout this presidency, to old and young, in every town, city and village be preached the gospel of peace and good-will of brotherly love and understanding. That was the Unity Day. Let them "view the vision splendid, with eager eyes foresee the day is swiftly dawning, the hour shall surely be when east and west together attain their common goal, in unity of purpost, serenity of soul." God grant that that day may dawn a new era, an era, in which all nations, races and communities in this country would live and work harmoniously together (loud cheers).

"TAKE VOW OF BROTHERHOOD."

Dr. Savarkar, in further supporting the resolution, said those who had read Bhagwat Gita would remember that the Hindus were strictly enjoined not to molest others who differed from them and also to respect all religions. Referring to the Allahabad riot, he said he was not disappointed over this occurrence for Hindu-Muslim dispute was of long standing and it would take some considerable time to get over the difference. In the meantime, it was the duty of the Congress leaders, he said, to start propaganda work to unite these two communities in every town and village of the country.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also supported the resolution and agreed with Mr. V. J. Patel's view that so long as foreign domination remained Hindu-Muslim unity would not be possible. On that auspicious day he urged all Hindus and Mahomedans to take vows of brotherhood.

Mr. Asraq Ali, in the further supporting the resolution said he did not think playing of music by a mosque should injure the religious feelings of the Mahomedans. Ht urged all Indians to sink their religious and political differences and to keep the ideal of Swaraj in front of them.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta supported the resolution and hoped the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee would make a start and incorporate the Unity Conference resolutions in the text books of the schools under its management so that at least 40,000 young students may begin to learn the burning question of the day on the right understanding of which depended the well-being of the country. He would make a suggestion that these resolutions be made a part of the text books of schools throughout India for the benefit of young boys who as they grow old may develop love and regard for their countrymen of different religious persuasions.

The resolution on being put to vote was carried amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jay." The meeting then dispersed.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha at the Madhao Baug at 4 p.m. The meeting was convened to express the sense of thankfulness and gratitude of the ladies to the Almighty for the strength He gave to Mahatmaji to come out successfully through the ordeal and to explain to the ladies the significance and importance of the resolutions of the Unity Conference of Delhi. Mrs. Bachuben Thakkar presided on the occasion.

After Mr. M. R. Jayakar was formally introduced to the audience by the President, Mr. Jayakar, who spoke in Marathi, said that the occasion of delivering public lectures was not a novel experience to him, in fact he had to go through it at least four or five times a week. But the present occasion presented some difficulty to him in as much as unfortunately they had not a common medium of speech through which he could approach all parts of the audience and as such he begged of the Gujrati ladies to pardon him for speaking in Marathi.

Continuing Mr. Jayakar said that the meeting was more religious than political in that they had met there to congratulate the Mahatma for coming out successfully of the self-imposed fast of twenty-one days. They all knew that the fast was over by noon that very day and they all felt a sigh of relief that on that day Mahatma would have at least the juice of some fruits or glucose by way of food. He took it that they all knew the reasons that impelled the Mahatma to undertake the fast. Fast was not a new thing to them especially to the Ladies and they were all familiar with it from their mythological lore about the efficacy of fast as a sure means of making our grievances heard by God. It was however, for the first time that fast was resorted to by Mahatmaji as a means to solve a political as opposed to a religious problem.

SUFFERING FOR PEOPLE'S SINS.

Continuing the speaker said it was not for him an English educated man to discourse on the importance and significance of fasting. They would all remember that when Rama started on his memorable exile he was advised occasionally to pass through the ordeal of fast as a means of self-purification andgiving rest to the mind. Now the Mahatma did not undertake the fast for giving mental rest to him but as a sort of penance because of the erring countrymen of his. The Mahatma argued to himself that he was a human being and that the sins of humanity weighed upon him equally as much as they did on the perpetrators. It was a matter of principle with him to suffer for the sins of his fellowbeings and inflict upon himself a severe penance for the outrages of the Hindus and the Muslims. It was not in a spirit of threat or bringing pressure upon somebody that the Mahatma started the fast but he undertook it as a sort of atonement in some measure, for the outrages, for which he considered himself, rightly or wrongly, responsible as the author of the N. C. O. movement.

It was thus from the highest standpoint of moral duty that the Mahatma inflicted the ordeal and they all knew with what results they have been rewarded. Mr. Javakar then dwelt at great length upon the resolutions of the Unity Conference, especially the one relating to the music before mosques and respecting the places of worship and the other regarding the cow-killing. Mr. Javakar said that both the resolutions laid more stress on the goodwill and fellow-feeling of the sister communities and requested the masses not to look up to the legislature or the Government for the solution of these questions. Continuing the speaker said these were questions where insistence upon one's rights did not carry them much further but on the contrary was a source of endless troubles. All rights were not meant to be exercised and there were such rights which for all practical purposes lay dormant. The Mahatma and the leaders looked forward to the day when to respect the rights of other people would come to be regarded by the masses as one of the highest responsibilities. In the end Mr. Javakar exhorted the audience to translate into their actual life the spirit of the resolutions passed by the Unity Conference and thus show their love and affection for a man whose life is guided by the dictates of love and non-violence and who had shown by his fast that mind is greater than man.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik who spoke in Gujrati said that they had just then listened to the excellent lecture of Mr. Jayakar and it would be superfluous for him to say anything after what Mr. Jayakar had said. Continuing he said that the present occasion was most unique. Mahatmaji had completed the greatest fast that he had imposed upon himself in his life. They all knew the various occasions on which Mahatmaji had resorted to the remedy of fasting. Mahatmaji had fasted for full fourteen days before this for some domestic affair, he had fasted for the mill workers of Ahmedabad and lastly he had fasted in jail for the Mulshi Petha prisoners. But the fast that he had that day broken was quite unique and unparalleled in that he had imposed that ordeal for the sins of 33 crores of his countrymen and for bringing about a heart-unity between the two sister communities. Mahatmaji's heart is grieved at the sight of the strained relations between Hindus and Muslims ever since he came out of jail. In his own words the outrages at Kohat were too much for him and the moment he knew of the gravity of the situation, Mahatmaji decided to undertake that great ordeal for he considered himself in a way responsible for the outrages.

A DRASTIC REMEDY.

Continuing Mr. Yagnik said having come to the decision that drastic evils required drastic remedies, Mahatmaji began the great penance unheard of in the annals of history for bringing his erring countrymen to their senses by his own sacrifice. The news of Gandhiji's fast created a deep impression on the masses and plunged them into anxiety and grief. Even the evildoers and mischief-mongers were touched at the sight of Gandhiji inflicting that ordeal upon himself and what seemed to be difficult of solution was solved in a few days at the Unity Conference. The successful emergence of Mahatmaji through the ordeal, said the speaker, was nothing short of a miracle in as much as Col. Maddock had expressed his opinion that Mahatmaji's health did not permit of a long fast. Through the mercy of Providence and the strength of will of Mahatmaji, he was able to carry out his fast for so long a time. He prayed to God for giving Mahatmaji long a life to lead India on to the path of Swaraj.

After Mr. Raichura had sung songs in praise of Mahatmaji the meeting terminated with the singing of the Vande Materam song.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS,

(Continued from previous page.)

Egyptian Army and the retention in that Army of British officers were inconsistent with the dignity of Independent Egypt. Mr. MacDonald recalled also that Zaghlul Pasha was reported to have claimed for Egypt complete rights of ownership over the Sudan and to have characterised the British Government as usurpers.

In reply Zaghlul Pasha observed that in making these statements he was merely voicing the opinion not only of the Egyptian Parliament but of the Egyptian nation and Mr. MacDonald understood that he still adhered to that position. The British Premier emphasised that such statements must inevitably have affected the minds of the Egyptians employed in the Sudan and of the Sudanese personnel of the Egyptian Army. They had indeed made it appear that loyalty to the Egyptian Government was something different from and inconsistent with the loyalty to the existing administration of the Sudan. Consequently not only had there been an entire change in the spirit of Anglo-Egyptian co-operation which had in the past prevailed in the Sudan, but also the Egyptian subjects serving under the Sudan Government had been encouraged to regard themselves as propagandists of the Egyptian Government's view. The results of this, in the absence of any agreement would render the presence of such Egyptian officials in the Sudan under the existing regime a source of danger to public order. Mr. MacDonald finally says that he left Zaghlul Pasha under no illusion regarding the position which the British Government were compelled to take in regard to Egypt and the Sudan.—B. O. W.

PRINCE HANTABURI ON EUROPEAN TOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message from Marseilles says: Prince Hantaburi, a brother of the King of Siam arrived here to-day and was received by the Siamese Minister and members of the Siamese Legation. The Prince intends to study the economic questions and the situation created in Europe by the decisions of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

EMIR ALI PROCEEDS TO MECCA.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Jeddah.—Emir Ali has proceeded to Mecca as the King from 5th October, but Sheriff Hussein has not yet left Mecca.

It is understood that a letter signed by the Committee of Jeddah notables repudiating Sheriff Hussein and offering to negotiate with Ibn Saud was sent to the latter. —Reuter.

HUSSEIN'S LOOT.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A Cairo message reports that it is estimated that three million sterling worth of gold has been embarked by Sheriff Hussein aboard his ship lying off Jeddah.—Reuter.

EGYPT DECIDES TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Cairo.—The Egyptian Government has decided to remain absolutely neutral in the Hedjaz dispute and it is not sending delegate to Jeddah as requested by the Moslem Supreme Council.—Reuter.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOOD IN JUMNA.

VILLAGES SUBMERGED: TERRIBLE LOSS FO CATTLEEWALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MUTTRA, Oct. 6.

The flood in the Jumna was unprecedented this noon. Water touched the girdars on which the railway bridge stands. The Swamighat Askund and Bisrant Ghat Bazar are all full of water. In some places water is more than 12 feet deep. Hundreds of shops are immersed in water absolutely. The Sadar Bazar Mohalla is entirely in water. Several houses have collapsed and the Collector's houses the Rani Teoli Dharamshala and the Madanmohanji Deoji and Gokulnathji Ballabhkul Temple and hundreds of magnificent houses and Dharamshalas are under water several feet deep. No life is reported lost so far, but thousands of cattle have been washed away. Several neighbouring villages have been submerged completely. Great damage has been caused. Thousands have been rendered homeless and penniless.

The Seva Samiti Congress workers worked hard and saved several lives. Relief work is being organised. Members of the Municipality and other persons are doing their best. Water has not subsided yet.

GANGES FLOODS SUBSIDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 8.

The flood in the Ganges is subsiding after reaching the unprecedented record of 378 inches on Monday night. Heart-rending scenes were witnessed on a bridge. A man, a woman and a child were drifting helplessly on a thatched roof and after catching hold of the ropes held out to them, slipped off one after the other. Shortage of boats and ropes hampered the rescue work in the beginning but these were obtainable towards the end when the flood had begun to subside. Credit is due to volunteers of the Seva Samiti and other institutions who at great personal risk saved hundreds of lives. Hundreds of cattle swam ashore on hearing cries of 'ao ao" (come, come) from people on the bank. Loss both of life and property was greater in old Cawnpore which is situated on a lower level.

FLOODS SUBSIDING.

The District Traffic Superintendent at Fyzabad, O. & R. Railway wires from Magarwar under date October 8th:—

The situation is unchanged regarding breaches of the Lucknow-Cawnpore section of the O. and R. Railway. Further breaches of both broad and metre gauge tracks near mile 39 have been averted. Existing breaches are not increased. The flood is subsiding slowly. It is impossible to establish through communication under a week.

LOSS BY RECENT FLOODS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAINITAL, Oct. 8.

It is not possible to form a correct estimate of the loss of provincial revenue on account of the recent flood, but it is feared that it will be very heavy. In most of the tahsils of the four districts, Moradabad, Bareilly, Etah and Unao, land revenue will have to be remitted to a great extent. To this must be added the cost of relief measures that District officers are at present carrying on. Then a very heavy drop in canal revenue is feared. The level crossing at Dhanauri near Roorkee (near the headworks of the Upper Ganges Canal) was reported to be very badly damaged and in the event of this damage being irrepairable, there will be a drop of forty lakhs in the canal revenue alone, apart from the capital expenditure on a fresh dam. Recent information, however, is that it will be possible to repair the damage in 2 or 3 months. If the repairs are complete by December this year, the loss will not exceed five lakhs but further delay will be ruinous since after December, the canal water will not in any way help the harvesting of rabi crops. Some other minor damages to the canal systems are reported. The Katlgodam Weir has been washed away and a dam near Kashipur is badly damaged

BUNGALOWS WASHED AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

It is reported that Brindaban, Gokul and Mahaban are water-logged and entire Sudar Bazar and a major portion of cantonments bungalows at Muttra have been washed away.

BUILDING UP THE BABIES.

How Baby's Own Tablets Help.

Thin weakly infants and small children are usually victims to stomach or bowel trouble. When this condition has been set right it is astonishing how quickly the little ones put on flesh and start to thrive. Their pallor and fretfulness gives place to rosy, happy, health. For infantile stomach and bowel ailments there is nothing so good as Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. Parents everywhere who have tried them are unanimous in their praise. Here is an American mother's evidence:—

"I think Baby's Own Tablets are excellent for children," writes Mrs. Philip Tellier, of 52, Ash Street, Willimantic, Conn. "My boy had been troubled for over a year with his stomach. The food he ate did not digest properly and he had cramps. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and they corrected his trouble. He is in good health now."

Baby's Own Tablets reduce fever, relieve indigestion and colic, remedy constipation, check diarrhoea, make teething easy, expel worms, are absolutely free from opiates or narcotics and are guaranteed safe for children of any age. This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation. Chemists sell them at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narottam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

175 VILLAGES AFFECTED IN MORADABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MORADABAD, Oct. 8.

About 175 villages have been affected in one tahsil alone of Moradabad district. Reports of losses in other tahsils of the district are pouring in. The District Magistrate is leaving no stone unturned in relieving distress. Municipal and District Boards, the Seva Samiti and a Relief Committee are rendering help. Crops have been washed away in a large number of villages while there has been a considerable loss of cattle which renders the sowing of the next crop almost impossible in many cases. About 600 persons have been given shelter in a damaged 'kothi'. Citizens are rendering great help in the way of distribution of bread and grains.

RELIEF MEASURES IN GURGAON.

PARTIAL REMISSION OF REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The Government of the Punjab has authorised the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon to announce remission of *Kharif* instalment of land revenue for the whole of the area damaged by floods in the district as also arrears of revenue still due from poorer villages in riverain. He has further been authorised to advance takavi for the purchase of seed grain and bullocks. Government has also sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 20,000 as famine relief to absolutely destitute people in the Gurgaon District.

HINDU-MUSLIM RIOTING IN ALLAHABAD.

3 KILLED AND 20 INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

A Hindu-Mahomedan rioting occurred in Allahabad last night. Three persons were killed and about twenty were injured. The trouble arose when a great Hindu procession on the occasion of the close of Desehrah festival after traversing a lengthy route was dispersing. Rumours that certain Hindus were beaten by Mahomedans led the members of the two communities attack each other. The Police quelled the first disturbance, but great excitement continued. British and Indian troops were called out and they are still patrolling the city which is now quiet.

THE ORIGIN OF TROUBLE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

Communal disturbances here were caused by spread of wild and unfounded rumours. It was alleged than some fruit sellers had attacked a party of Hindus of Subzamandi and had killed and wounded several which rumour was discovered to be entirely without foundation. Casualties so far known are three killed and some thirty wounded. The military were called out as a precautionary measure and are still guarding the streets. Shops are closed. Orders have been issued prohibiting the carrying of Lathis and weapons. The situation seems to be well in hand.

NO FURTHER TROUBLE ANTICIPATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD. Oct. 8.

As a result of rioting last night, people were in a state of alarm. To-day many public and private offices and institutions suffered owing to the employees being afraid to stir out. The General Post Office worked very short handed to-day but managed to get through the work. No further trouble is reported or anticipated.

FURTHER FIGHTING REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD. Oct. 8.

Further fighting between Hindus and Mussalmans occurred to-day in the byways of the city but the main streets which were patrolled by the military and the police were quiet. Many further casualties have occurred and the latest estimate of the total is five killed and forty injured. Forty Mahomedans and eleven Hindus have been arrested.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

There was a slight disturbance yesterday in connection with the immersion of the Hindu Goddess Durga in Kankinarrah. It is alleged that Mahomedans tried to stop a Hindu procession which was attended with music. As a result of interference, an affray ensued in which some people were injured. The Hindus failed to immerse their Goddess and police intervention was sought.

DUSSERA DAY IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Oct. 8.

The Dussera celebrations passed off quietly in Poona. Mr. N. C Kelkar delivered an interesting address on Shivaji's visit to Agra before a large audience on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds.

UPLIFT OF "DEPRESSED CLASSES."

"ANTYAJA" PATHSHALA OPENED AT BANDIKUI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 8.

Some influential workers in Bandikui (Jaipur State) have formed a Committee of eleven members, with Pandit Gaurishankar as President, Pandit Sunderlal as Secretary and Pandit Brijkishore as Treasurer to do the work of the uplift of depressed classes and in celebration of the happy termination of Mahatma Gandhi's historic fast. The Committee has to-day opened one Antyaja Pathshala in Bandikui. Mr. Manilal Kothari who was at Bandikui on the 4th inst. has got Rs. 200 from Seth Mansingh Kachra Bari of Bhuj and Seth Harnarayan Ramsahaimal of Lyallpur for this school. Rs. 1,000 will be required for the first year and the Committee appeals to the rich Marwari Community for the generous help. Remittances may be sent to the Secretary Antyaja Pathshala, Bandikui.

ASRAM FOR YOGIC PRACTICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Oct. 8.

An interesting function was gone through yesterday at Lonavla when the Kaivalyadham or an institution for researches in psycho-physiology and spiritual and physical culture was started with Shriman Kuvalyanand as its director. The institution has its quarterly journal named Yogamimansa to record its researches and the first number of this quarterly was also published yesterday, the Dussera day. It is intended to undertake educative propaganda among the educated classes to popularise the researches. The institution is the first of its kind in this part of India.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSN.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

Several resolutions were passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of India at its to-day's sitting. One of the resolutions stated that the Association would view with grave concern any attempt to alter the racial composition of the Auxiliary and Territorial Force and recorded its unanimous and considered opinion that none but genuine Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans be in future admitted into its ranks.

The Association also viewed with grave apprehension and concern the crushing and destructive economic effect that Indianisation of the Services was to-day having on the Domiciled community so much so that its future stability and existence in India was seriously imperilled and it respectfully requested the Government to keep inviolate the sacred trust imposed on it by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and to give it practical proof and assurance so as to assuage this growing fear which was unanimously felt by the community.

Among the other resolutions there was one to the effect that the Association, while recognising the unique opportunity which the community had for interpreting the west to the east and the east to the west, affirmed its sincere desire to live on terms of complete amity and friendliness with all loyal fellow Indian subjects and called upon every individual member of the community to foster and further their efforts for the general welfare of the country and for the cultivation of good citizenship and sincere friendship with all the communities in India.

It was also proposed to hold a Round Table Conference of leaders of the community during the Christmas to frame the future policy of Anglo-Indians and enter into pacts, if necessary, with the other minority communities.

After the termination of the Annual Meeting, Col. Gidney and the members of the Executive Council were at home to a large gathering of Anglo-Indians.

CLERKS WORKING AT NIGHT.

ABNORMAL INCREASE IN RENT ACT SUITS.

A correspondent writes:—

On Monday the last day of the Monsoon Session of the Court of Small Causes, there was an abnormal rush of suits filed, the number being almost double that which are generally filed annually on the corresponding day. The excess was all due to ejectment suits filed by landlords against tenants occupying non-residential premises. Instead of the clerks of the Registrar leaving the Court as usual, they were working till after 11 p.m., those clerks, who had to attend to the accounts, being made to work about a couple of hours later that is, some hour of the morning of Tuesday on which the Court was to begin the vacation. It is not known, whether the clerks were paid or promised overtime allowances for the extra work put in by them merely as it appears, to accommodate prrocrastinating suitors particularly landlords who are clearly anxious to take advantage of the lapse of the Rent Act applicable to non-residential premises.

A Dehra Dun correspondent wires:—"H. H. the Maharaja Narendra Shah Bahadur, C. S. I of Tehri Garhwal who returned from his European tour and visit to the Empire Exhibition arrived at Dehra Dun on the 27th inst. The visit was private and the gentry of Dehra Dun and the Garhwali residents of Dehra Dun presented a well worded silver casket to which he made a suitable address of welcome in Hindi in a beautiful reply.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

REPLY TO FOREIGN LEGATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Mukden.—Replying to the Foreign Legations' protest Chang Tso Lin declares that his forces must attack Peking because it is the enemy's headquarters and says the only way to ensure safety of the capital is to remove the headquarters thence to Shanghai.

SHAHAIKUAN CAPTURED.

A Japanese report from Mukden states that Chang Tso Lin entered Shahaikuan last evening after a heavy fighting and numerous casualties.

(The Peking message of 25th September stated that the Dutch Minister on behalf of Foreign Legation had submitted to the Chinese Foreign Office and Chang Tso Lin memorandum which, while disclaiming the intention of intervening in the hostilities, protested against the possible bombing of cities and villages by aeroplanes and declared that if Foreign lives and property were destroyed authorities ordering the attack would be held responsible.)—Reuter.

FRENCH AEROPLANES IN PEKING.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Peking.—A message from Mukden states that twenty aeroplanes have arrived there from France.—Reuter.

OPENING OF ULSTER PARLIAMENT

SIR J. CRAIG ON BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Str James Craig opening the North Irish Parliament to-day said that the present British Government had brought a new treaty against the wishes of Ulster. If this was to continue there would be no safety for Ulster in future. If a Boundary Commission was persisted and if its finding was acceptable to Ulster well and good. But if the decision was not acceptable to the North Irish Parliament he would not hesitate to decline the responsibility of carrying on Government. He would be no party to the lowering of the Union Jack and the hoisting of the White Flag or any hypocritical gesture to South.—Reuter.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE IN U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Washington.—Professor Timothy Smiddy to-day presented his credentials as the Irish Free State Minister in the United States.—Reuter.

RAILWAYS IN KENYA.

NEW SCHEME OF ADMINISTRATION

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Nairobi.—A Special Kenya Government Gazette publishes new railway proposals providing for the control of working and management of railways, ports and steamers vested in the Governor as the High Commissioner of Transport for Kenya and Uganda who will appoint all officials including a General Manager, and an Advisory Council composed of a maximum of four officials and four non-officials appointed for two years. He will also appoint an Advisory Board for Mombasa including shipping representatives. Establishment is also contemplated of a Railway and Harbour Fund for receiving all revenues and estimates. The regulations are being submitted to the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Uganda but the Secretary of State's power is supreme. The services will be administered for providing cheap transport for agriculture and industries. Any working losses will be borne by both the countries. The scheme removes the railways from local political influences.—Reuter.

ZEPPELINS FOR SERVICE IN INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

It is reported from Berlin that Commander Burney, a member of the British House of Commons, is now in Friedrichshafen with the reported object of obtaining permission to construct zeppelins in England for the proposed service to India.—Reuter.

LONGEST AIR JOURNEY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

New York.—Manned by a crew of forty, the Naval Airship "Shenandoah" has left New Jersey on a seven thousand mile flight to the Pacific Coast and back, carrying fuel and food necessary for five days. This is the longest journey ever attempted by an airship in America.—Reuter.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES FROM GUJARAT.

The Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has issued a bulletin asking all candidates seeking election as delegates to the Belgaum Congress to send their application on the prescribed forms. so as reach the office before 15th instant. The candidate should mention full name caste religion etc. as also the electorate of his choice. He should also enclose his certificate of membership.

CHARKHA AS A PREVENTIVE OF FAMINE.

DR. ROY ON ECONOMIC ASPECT OF SPINNING WHEEL.

When I begin to talk or think of the immense possibilities of "Khaddar" I always get myself lost. I am tired over the silly comparison repeated ad nauseam between the charkha and the mill and wise-acres are not slow in pointing out the hopelessness of the competition between the two. Just a hundred years ago Bengal not only used to clothe herself with the product of her charkha-spun yarn but used to export two crore rupees worth of fine Dacca muslin and two crores a century ago represented at least 10 crores of to-day. Mr. Buchanan Hamilton who made an extensive tour throughout India with a view to study the economic condition of the people has left it on record that even the high caste ladies of the households in Rungpur used to set apart afew hours every day for spinning and took delight in it. Of course with the influx of the cheap piece-goods of Lancashire our main handicraft industry was ruined. The problem now is how to revive this industry which has become well-nigh extinct. If any one would care to buy a concession ticket and visit our relief-centres round about Atrai (Rajshahi) and Talora (Bogra) and see with his own eyes how this lost industry of a century has been revived in some of the centres I am sure he will be convinced. Seeing is believing. Three to four thousand rupees worth of "Khaddar" is being manufactured every week and sent to our "Khadi Praitsthan" for sale. The proceeds of the sale are again returned to "Atrai" and "Talora" and same amount finds its way into the pocket of the distressed, poverty-stricken people there—the spinners and weavers and the same cycle is repeated. If you distribute a certain amount for relief work and give it away in the shape of do as of rice it is soon spent away and this method demoralises the people who receive it but giving relief in this manner has the merit of infusing self-respect among the people and rescuing them from the habits of indolence but the turnover can be repeated ad infinitum. Of course this presupposes that the "charkha" as an accessory to home industry exists in every household. In fact it is used as a second arrow in the quiver in many places in Chittagong, Comilla and the Hill Districts of Assam and Sylhet etc. A little over two years ago in almost my first speech from public platform which was reported at the time I took occasion to observe that the rayats of Barisal, which is regarded as the granary of East Bengal, were at their wits' end a few years ago when their crop was destroyed by flood and it required supreme efforts on the part of the late lamented Babu Aswini Kumar Datta and his co-workers to keep them alive. Now by strange coincidence I find in to-day's (Friday's) leader in the Bengalee Barisal designated as "the grannary of Bengal." It is indeed a sad commentary on the staying power of the rayats of Bengal who are blessed with permanent settlement. Here we have the children of the most fertile districts in Bengal haunted with the grim spectre of famine because of the failure of a single season's crop.

"WHY I AM AN ADVOCATE OF CHARKHA.

Now if the "charka" had existed in every household as an alternative to fall back upon, every alternative to fall back upon, every member of the household—young and old, male and female—could have earned his wherewithal to buy his quota of rice. People who ought to know better regard me as a mad advocate of "Charkha." Even now in my old age besides the Bengal Chemical I am on the Board of Directors of 7 other joint stock companies. So I suppose I may be credited with some up-to-date knowledge of modern industrialism. How is it then I am so hard an advocate of the "charkha"? In order to bring the economic aspect of the spinning wheel home to the readers of the "Bengalee," I shall cite one or two instances. The population of Bengal amounts to 5 crores according to the census report and an average household in this province consists of 5 members. Therefore there are one crore households in Bengal. Now if one member in every household would spin only 2 "tolas" a day and thus earn 2 pice each it would roughly amount to one rupee per month or one crore of rupees per month. In this way 12 crores would be earned in Bengal every year. But then there is no reason why only one member out of 5 in a household should use the spinning-wheel. Suppose two members were to ply that would meas the earning of 24 crores a year. Barisal, as also my native district of Khulna, in fact most of the districts of Deltaic Bengal has only one crop a year. I mean the "Aman" paddy and I know from my practical experience that the present—folk are busy only for 3 months in the year, and the remaining 9 months they practically idle away.

The question of competition with mills and machinery does not come at all. It is really a question of utilising an infinite fraction of the time which is simply wasted in sleep during day time, idle gossips, frivolous amusements and even something worse. For an idle brain is devil's work-shop. I am tired of the high-flown talk of the Doctors of political economy brought up in the Manchester school.

MR. MACDONALD'S TESTIMONY.

I am afraid I have already taken too much space but I shall just finish by quoting a few lines from the "Awakening of India" by our present Prime Minister. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald during his tour in India in 1910 thoroughly grasped the economic problem of India I shall quote only one or two passages which go to prove that the improved means of communication have often proved to be a curse rather than a blessing to the people. Says Mr. MacDonald, "whenever a famine comes they (the people) are stricken with starvation and die by thousand whilst millions are shattered in physical vigour." Again "Railways have added to the difficulty and have widened the apparent famine area .....one firm alone sucks the sap of Indian life like a tropical sun leaving dust and barrenness behind. India's surplus of wheat and rice have passed into the hands of dealers and when the next monsoon fails she starves. .....here is the West bundering in the East."

Now these remarks apply not only to the wheat and rice but also to the cotton crop. Some 6 months ago I had occasion to visit some remote villages in Chittagong where the "charkha" and the handloom still persist side by side. As the hill districts of Chittagong produce large quantities of cotton I expected that I would be able to secure supplies of "Khaddar" therefrom, but to my infinite bewilderment and mortification I found the "charkha" at a stand-still owing to the failure of the cotton crop in America last year. The European exporter has swept away the stock of cotton "leaving dust and barrenness behind". Myself and my right-hand man in the "Khaddar" propaganda Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta of the Bengal Chemical borrowed some money from a local Bank and purchased a few bales of cotton then available even at a high price and began to supply them to the local spinners. A magical effect was produced in an increadibly short space of time. The charkha yarn the moment it was produced, was pounced upon by the local weavers, who were literally starving and "Khaddar" began to be manufactured locally. It will thus be seen that if the "charkha" and the handloom were in existence in every village the dire visitations of famine would have been easily avoided. I remember Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal - then Editor of "New India," a weekly journal while describing the havoc and misery wrought by the influx of Lancashire piece-goods quoting the well-known lines of the late poet Monomohan Basu.

Sufa Jata thele anna mela bhar Tati Karmakad kare hahakar,

Let the "charkha" be once more installed in every household and Bengal will be able to keep within her own boundary 30 crores of rupees every year. I conclude once more by quoting Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, "one can only feel melancholy to hear it (the government) pride itself that it has provided cheap cotton (goods) at the expense of the old industries.....it is blind to the important items on the debit side of that account."

CONQUERING MT. EVEREST.

FILM STORY IN "EXCELSIOR."

"There is nothing in Nature that man cannot conquer with perseverance" said Captain J. Noel in the course of his Epic of Mount Everest last night at the Excelsior. Captain Noel of the Everest Expedition, has a trim, personable bearing which reminds one more of the industrious tradesman in the City than the hardly mountaineer who first recognised Odell's signal despair 600 feet below the summit of Mount Everest.

Captain Noel was the photographer of the Expedition and his story on the screen is a remarkable testimony to his technical talent and personal skill as an artist.

The function was well-attended. Captain Noel began his address with the story of the 1922 Expedition. He carried his spectators over terraces of ice and rock which defend the mystery of the Everest. The scenes of Tibetan life formed an engaging picture of primitive peace and pastoral simplicity. The Expidition received the loyal service of the mountaineering Tibetans, whose tenacity earned from Captain Noel the tribute that half the success of the Expedition had been due to them and them alone.

If the story were cast in personal mould, Odell would come out as the hero of the Adventure. In the last struggle his camp was far below that of Mallory and Irvine. "Look out for us at eight in the morning" was the last message of Mallory and Irvine who fell on the critical day. Odell went up in the tempest of wind and snow, and verifying the truth, signalled "Death" to Captain Noel.

The film is a reel triumph and Captain Noel's narrative was simple and fascinating. The failure of 1924 is but a pause: for men like Captain Noel will not allow the Everest peace until they plant their feet on the tops of the highest mountain in the world.

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CHARKA IN SCHOOLS

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY'S EXPERIMENT

ITS INCALCULABLE VALUE.

The following report of spinning in the Allahabad Municipal Schools has been sent to us for publication:—

It was in July 1923 that the Board decided to introduce spinning in the Municipal schools and allotted a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the year to give effect to the above decision.

For various reasons the scheme of organising spinning in the schools could not be matured by the Education Committee before January 1924 when two spinning and weaving experts who had received their training at Sabarmati Ashram were appointed as spinning Instructors on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. Arrangements were also made to get 334 spinning wheels (half this number of the Sabarmati pattern and the other half the Upper India pattern) prepared and for cotton worth Rs. 200 to be purchased immediately. But no practical work in spinning could be started before the second week of April 1924. This delay was mainly due to the difficulties with the contractors who could not make the spinning wheels exact to the model and consequently many had to be rejected or repaired at great waste of time.

There are 37 boys and girls schools accommodating 3,756 children in all. These schools are often situated at long distances, and to begin with, it needed great vigilance on the part of the spinning instructors to distribute the wheels and organise spinning in all the schools at the same time. On an average 9 spinning wheels were supplied to every school of 100 children.

Carding arrangements were also made in all the schools. Both boys and girls have shown great interest and eagerness in this part of the work which for the most part is done by themselves quite successfully. Bardoli carding frame being generally used. As a rule children card their own cotton and make their own slivers.

PRELIMINARY DIFFICULTIES.

With all this still nothing very appreciable could be achieved in the way of regular spinning in the schools during this period of the year, as the schools soon closed for long summer vacations and the annual examinations intervened in meantime. Thus practically full one year was out since the decision of the Board to begin spinning and it was again in July 1924 only that work on the reopening of the schools could be taken in hand with full vigour. The first year's history is only history of delays and failures which apparently could not be avoided because of the extent and newness of the work. It may be one thing to spin quite successfully, but our experience has shown that it is totally another and surely not very easy to organise spinning, specially in children's schools situated at long distances and manned with teachers who did not know even the alphabet of spinning before this.

All difficulties were however now nearly overcome and the instructors, the teachers, and the taught all set to work in right earnest. All began to spin. The teachers tried hard and now out of 169 teachers at least 130 of them are good spinners ordinarily turning out fairly good yarn of 20 counts. Some of the mistresses of the girls' schools have been doing still better, spinning good yarn of 20 counts. Not a bad record this for the teachers for their labour for these two months and a half. These teachers spin regularly in addition to their teaching work. They personally supervise the spinning of their classes, keep registers of accounts of cotton and yarn, and if need be help the children in the work of repairs and up-keep of their wheels. Out of 2890 boys 70 per cent. are able to spin well. The remaining 30 per cent. ar either too young or just learning to spin. On an average these boys are able to spin 10 counts yarn, but some of them turn out good 16 counts yarn as well.

SPINNING BY GIRLS.

Out of 876 girls only 50 per cent. are able to spin. Some 20 per cent. of their number turn out yarn of 16 counts and the rest of 6 to 10 counts. The reason for the girls being behind their brothers in spinning is that the school-going girls are generally of a more tender age than boys. Some girls of even four or five years are sent to schools. This seems to be the outcome of the custom that ordinarily a girl is not allowed to go to schools beyond a certain age. Generally the school-going age for a girl in the Municipal schools is 5 to 11 years, while their little brothers do not begin schooling before 6 or 7 years which may extend to any number of years. The unsatisfactory condition of spinning in the girls' schools is also due to the fact that supervision by the superintendent or the men-instructors is impossible because of the strict observance of pardha generally. The department has to depend only on the written reports as received from the different girls' schools. Till expert women-spinners and carders are available or are trained, it is not possible to make spinning in the girls' schools very successful. But considering all the drawbacks this is the utmost that could be achieved in these schools. Every effort is, however, being made to improve the conditions of spinning in girls' schools.

Spinning was altogether a new thing in the hands of the Education authorities who, little knowing the exigencies they had to face at each step, could not naturally bring to bear an efficient supervision on the work, without any previous experience. Thus after working for a month or so, it was found that great waste was being made in cotton, and that the quality and quantity of the yarn too, was on the whole not quite satisfactory. Here a few figures will help a great deal to show how things stood. Since July 1924 to the middle of August only some 22 seers of cotton was actually spun into yarn in all the 37 schools while 9 seers 11 chataks was wasted! This wastage of about 44 per cent of cotton naturally called for immediate attention and improvement in supervision. The assistant superintendent was now put wholly in charge of the spinning work in addition to his other inspection duties. This arrangement has meant a very great improvement and records of the last month show that things have improved marvellously. In the last month some 16 schools alone out of 37 produced 15 seers 6 chataks of quite satisfactory yarn, wasting only 4 seers and 11 chataks of cotton. The waste may still look much, but it is unavoidable, keeping in view the tender age of the spinners who naturally must waste during their first lesson. We are perfectly confident that the waste will still further be reduced to a minimum as soon as the hands of these young spinners are set on the wheels which must not now take much time. It must now, however, be imagined that this waste cotton is thrown away. Cardable portions of the cotton are picked out from the waste, recorded and again spun into good lower count yarn. With our present resources and experience we hope we will soon be in a position to show good results in spinning in future and at the minimum produced at least 5 seers of good yarn every day, on an average 250 spinning wheels working two hours a day.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

We are convinced with the little experience we have now gained, that spining apart from its economic and national utility has inconceivable educational value ever thought of by the educationalists of the day. It is the best form of manual training ever devised for big and small children boys and girls alike. It imparts to them keen power of perception differenciation of fineness and coarseness. Without any mental strain on the child it teaches him how to count numbers as he counts the rounds of the yarn in the hank to measure length as he finds out the length of his yarn, to weigh accurately as he himself weighs the yarn of his own spinning, and to calculate with mathematical accuracy, as he finds out the number of counts of his yarn by the application of a simple formula (number of counts the length of yarn in yards divided by its weight in tolas and the result dividing by 21).

The smart child measures and controls the twist of his yarn to make it of proper strength. He makes it into leases and then leases into a ball. What a joy and triumph to the little heart to have made some thing useful, some thing of which he can rightly be proud!

Our experience has shown that the spinning wheel alone can do away with all the costly paraphernalia of a kindergarten room and then it alone is at once educative and productive. Mending and repairing a Charkha calls for enough carpentry skill and is not a mean lesson in manual training, while carding, apart from the work it produces is a mild exercise to tender arms.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

would have to be boldly faced. Such was the man and such the policy for which he was now securing secret support from so-called Indian National leaders,—for plans which under the thinnest of sophistical disguises aimed at the precise object which was set forth in his circular letter drawn up with the approval of those three great champions of Indian freedom—Meston, Marris and Chirol.

* * * *

We had a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, of which I was then a member, to hear Mr. Curtis assert his sympathy with Indias aspiration for freedom and propound his wonderful scheme of dyarchy for the satisfaction of those aspirations. It ought to have been regarded as an insult to the members of the Association to meet him. But it was not. There was a full meeting in the rooms of the Association on the Apollo Bunder and traditional Indian hospitality secured for him a respectful hearing, to say nothing of gullibleness, which earned for him marked sympathy among some people. I could not but feel, when I came into collision with him myself in the course of the discussion which ensued, that I was being regarded by some of my friends as unnecessarily truculent. I had not intended when I came to the meeting to take any part in the discussion, I had and, would continue to have, plenty of opportunities of dealing with Mr. Curtis and his precious scheme of dyarchy in the columns of my paper; and it is on record that I took full advantage of them. If anyone wants to satisfy himself as to the accuracy of all the criticisms of the scheme which appeared in the "Chronicle" and of the prophecies of its utter unworkability, the files of the paper are open to him, as well as the results of the last four years of the attempt to work it. But during the discussion Mr. Curtis accused me of having misrepresented the language and meaning of his famous letter and spoke of its publication as an invasion of the sanctity of a confidential document. As to the latter charge I did not care a bit. There can be no confidence about such a document for any honest person into whose possession it comes. But, as to the charge of misrepresentation, I immediately challenged him to give chapter and verse and produce a single remark, written or spoken of mine, which could justify the charge. He thereupon dived into his bag and began reading from a manuscript report of my speech at the Moslem League in Lucknow.

* * * *

This was without doubt a gross misrepresentation of anything I had actually said on that occasion, and I demanded to know the authority from which he was quoting. He said he was quoting from the "official" report of my speech. I thereupon asked Mr. Jinnah, as President of the League, whether Mr. Curtis had been supplied with the official copy of my speech by the League. The reply was that the official report of the League proceedings was not yet in existence. The matter seemed to me to be becoming interesting so I pressed Mr. Curtis further for his authority. By this time he had stuffed the manuscript back into his bag and appeared to be distinctly uncomfortable. He pleaded that it was a confidential document. I told him that it was not usual, in honourable controversy, to accuse people of misrepresentation and then to refuse to produce the document on which the charge was based on the plea that it was confidential. And so at last, reluctantly and sheepishly, Mr. Curtis had to explain that the report of the speech from which he was quoting had been supplied to him confidentially by the Government of the United Provinces, and that when he described it as the official report he meant that it was the Government report supplied to the Government by the police. So it became quite clear that the official relations between Mr. Curtis and the Government of Sir James Meston had not been interrupted by the revelation of the printing of his circular letters by the Government press.

* * * *

The matter ended there for the time being with my repudiation of the accuracy of the report. But on returning to my office I immediately wrote to the Chief Secretary of the U. P. Government and demanded to be supplied with a copy of their report of my speech as supplied to Mr. Lionel Curtis. I got it in the course of a week or so. But I fancy the U. P. Secretariat were not greatly gratified by this fresh instance of Mr. Curtis's indiscretion in giving away the mutual secrets of himself and the officials. I have seen hundreds of instances of bad and inaccurate reporting during a long journalistic career both in England and India but I dont think I ever saw anything worse than this so-called report of my speech at Lucknow, supplied to the Government by the C. I. D. I was able to verify the different report which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle," not merely by my own memory but by the report which was supplied by the Associated Press and the shorthand notes of a trained reporter which were placed at my disposal.

* * * *

Mr. Curtis's efforts and those of the Anglo-Indian press to gloss over the unpleasant meaning of the Lucknow letter were amusing enough. The "Times of India" and the "Madras Mail" in particular, made strenuous but unavailing efforts to persuade the public that Mr. Curtis was being victimised by unscrupulous misrepresentation, but the "Chronicle" came down heavily on them every time and they had to give it up. There was no getting away from the facts, as revealed in the letter itself that it had been revised in detail by Meston, Marris and Chirol; that these two officials were engaged in assisting, far beyond the limits of official courtesy, Mr. Curtis and Sir Valentine Chirol in a political undertaking with which as officials they should have had no concern. And that they had not only agreed with him in arriving at conclusions on matters of political controversy but had aided and abetted him in laying plans for a scheme of Empire to be recommended to the people of the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions, which, as the letter frankly admitted, would probably provoke in India an agitation leading to bloodshed. Their plans have not gone so far as they hoped, but when we are asked by the apologists of Government and Dyarchy to contemplate the bloodshed that has been provoked by political agitation during the past few years, let us not forget that Mestom, Marris and Chirol anticipated and looked forward to it as the inevitable accompaniment of the fruition of their plans, and that they have got it without those plans coming to their full fruition. What would have happened had they been successful in carrying out their policy to its fullest limit?

* * * *

However, it appeared that no amount of exposure and demonstration of the folly and danger of the Curtis-Wurtis scheme—so fantastic that when it was first put forward it created nothing but laughter, could prevent numbers of public men in India from being hypnotised by Mr. Curtis's doctrinaire assumption of infallible authority in the science of constitution-making, or the secretariats from continuing, in the face of official denials, from giving Mr. Curtis all the assistance that was possible. Sir James Meston was forced to announce in his Legislative Council that the Government of India, "in view of the misunderstanding that has arisen", accepted the opinion—chiefly expressed by the "Bombay Chronicle"—that officials should not in future be members of the Round Table groups in India. But that was mere eye-wash. The game went on and resulted in the ultimate triumphant embodiment of the Curtis scheme of Dyarchy in all its main features in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and subsequently in the Government of India Act. And Mr. Marris wrote the report, while Sir James Meston came home to Whitehall to superintend the drafting of the Act. The latter became a peer and the former has been rewarded with the Governorship of the province in which he was then Inspector-General of Police. Is there any possibility of mistaking the significance of all this.

* * * *

But that is not the whole story. Mr. Lionel Curtis has since revealed the rest of it in the book he has published since the Government of India Act was passed. From that we learn that the scheme of Dyarchy was first formulated in the discussions of the Round Table group in England which were attended by Sir William Duke and Sir Lionel Abrahams. It was then drafted in manuscript by Sir William Duke, then Permanent Secretary at the India Office, assisted by Sir Lionel Abrahams, Financial Secretary at the India Office, both of them permanent officials who thus committed a grave breach of the regulations governing the conduct of public officials. It was put forward by these gentry, as "the only alternative to the Congress-League scheme," which had gravely perturbed their peace of mind. And as Mr. Curtis naively puts it, Lord Chelmsford having made a "courteous enquiry" was supplied with a copy of the scheme and took it with him in his pocket to India. And, as soon as Mr. Montagu came to India, it was circulated to the Provincial Governments for their consideration. How far Mr. Montagu was a participator in these plans from the beginning, or whether he knew anything about them at all until he arrived in India, we do not as yet know. But in the light of the facts that we do know, that the Round Table Group first invented the scheme, that Sir William Duke first drafted it, that Mr. Curtis trotted it round India securing powerful Indian support for it and that its final form was the work of Meston and Marris, the claim of Mr. Montagu and his friends to picture him as a super-statesman, out of whose mighty mind came the Constitution that was to open the door of freedom to poor deluded India becomes somewhat comic. The "proudest moment" of Mr. Montagu's life, as he told the House of Commons, was when the Government of India Act passed its third reading. It was an even prouder moment for Lord Meston and Sir James Meston. And now with the stark failure of Dyarchy glaring them in the face they are all in the cart together.

TARAKESHWAR SETTLEMENT.

"CANNOT BE CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY IN ANY RESPECT."

"The Modern Review" writes:—The Tarakeswar settlement cannot be considered satisfactory in any respect. The Satyagrahis came from many districts of Bengal, funds for carrying on satyagraha also came from many districts of Bengal. Hundreds of persons went to jail and suffered in other ways for placing the temple and properties under such management as would ensure purity and absence of oppression on pilgrims. But the settlement has been arrived at without previous consultation with the Bengalee public or even with the Satyagrahis. They were thought good enough to suffer and to pay but not worthy consulting before-hand. After the conclusion of the negotiations between the Mohunt and Mr. C. R. Das and the acceptance of the terms of settlement by both parties, Mr. Das is, of course, getting them approved at "public" meetings, about the proceedings of which the reports vary very widely. For any party having an unscrupulous and rowdy elements at its back to get such approval would be easy enough.

Satis Giri, the old Mohunt, is replaced by his relative and Chela Prabhat Giri who had been formerly described by Mr. Das' "Forward," paper, and other papers as a man who was by his character quite unfit to be Mohunt. Even the Anglo-Indian papers which were against Satyagraha held Probhat Giri responsible for the shooting of Satyagrahis. Mr. Das now says that what had appeared editorially in "Forward" against Probhat Giri was written and published without his knowledge. This is a very slippery way of conducting a paper. That many things appear in a daily paper without their having been previously read by the editor is well-known. But for an editor to disclaim responsibility even for editorials is only—Das-like. If Mr. Das is to be believed, his paper libelled Prabhat Giri without his editorial approval why then did he not make the "amende honourable" to that injured person soon after the libels had appeared in his paper? To repudiate these statements now after his critics have flung them at his face is not a certificate of his veracity.

Satis Giri was a Sanyasi, though only in name. A Sanyasi as such cannot have private property. And not being the son or heir of any rich man he did not inherit any estate. Whatever he claims as his private property was purchased from temple receipts and exactions and interests accruing therefrom. Therefore, all that he claims as his private property is really temple property.

Probhat Giri as a Sanyasi cannot possibly require an income of more than Rs. 300 per annum for his maintenance. But an income a hundred times as large has been placed at his disposal. That shows how austere and ascetic a life he is expected to lead. No doubt the richer he is the more unfailing would be the means of replenishing the Swarajya party funds. For he has been placed under the tutelage of a committee which is practically Mr. C. R. Das writ large. A busy man like Mr. Das who cannot, according to his own statement, prevent libels appearing editorially in his own paper, who is Mayor of the second city of the British Empire and is besides the leader of a big party which is never free from anxieties regranding seniews and methods of war, cannot possibly have either enough leisure or sufficient disinterestedness to be the head and controlling spirit of such a committee. It is certain, too, that some persons were named as members without their permission having been previously obtained. Babu Brojendra Kisor Roy Chowdhury has already delivered membership.

A sort of appeal court has been constituted consisting of Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who are all very busy men, as if persons capable of doing such work could not be found in Bengal. The two Pandits are thought to possess abundant leisure and full knowledge of conditions of Bengal in general and Tarakeswar in particular, and hence they were considered fittest to be associated with Mr. Das!

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a break-down. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face whereever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long--hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine disases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8	expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, Rs. 9 for foreign includ ng transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,
Your medicine has given me relief, so kindly send me the same at your earliest convenience and oblige.

ABDUL MAJID,
C/o Northern India Timber Syndicate
Lahore.

DEAR SIR,
Your medicine has given me hope. Would you please send me another complete Box by V. P. P. to the following address.

S. PARTHASARADHY IYENGAR

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, ESQ., LAHORE.

DEAR SIR,
I received your pills and liniments some months back and used them according to your instructions for full 21 days. Now I beg to suggest as under. I feel highly thankful and beg liberty to express my unbounded gratitude for the wonderful result produced by your medicines. It is a great boon for the suffering generation and generally upon the humanity. Really you cannot serve better the Almighty God and the Revered Hermit than by giving wide publication of the medicines and by freely supplying it to all at your cost price only. The good effects of the medicines was experienced on the third day of its use. But the after effects are marvellous and lasting. Now you will be pleased to send me the same 3 phials of pills and one bottle of liniment by V. P. P. for a friend of mine and oblige.

CHANDAN LAL SHANKER LAL
BATALA,

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—
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V. V. THAKUR,
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BARODA LETTER.

BHANGIS' STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 5.

The Petlad Satyagraha movement has ended owing to the Dewan's accepting the reasonableness of the demand of the people and ordering an inquiry into the grievances of the people regarding the Revision Settlement.

The Principal of the Baroda College Mr. A. B. Clarke passed away at Indore yesterday. He was very popular with the College students, and his loss will be felt very much by them.

The Bhangi Hartal ended on the evening of the 1st October after a period of six days when people were very much inconvenienced. As a result of the criminal complaints against the ring-leaders they were heavily fined by the City Magistrate. Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 being a sufficiently heavy sum for the poor Bhangis. The Chief Justice, however, has ordered their cases to be taken up in Revision, as he feels *prima facie* there is some legal defect that vitiates the trial.

The Bhangis held a meeting on the 25th September and demanded that—

(1) they should get at least 14 as. per day;

(2) servants should get Rs. 20 per month and Re. 1 as increment every year up to Rs. 25;

(3) they should get two-thirds of their last pay as pension after twenty years' service as their life is endangered by plague cholera and tuberculosis and other contagious diseases.

(4) they should be entitled to a half-holiday on holidays

(5) those who have passed the vernacular standard VI should be given posts in the clerical line.

(6) persons whose services have been dispensed with should be re-employed;

(7) they should get the pay on the 9th or 10th regularly every month;

(8) they should receive Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 3 per 'Topla' (basket) of night soil.

(9) inspectors, clerks, and peons ought not to be allowed to abuse, beat, fine or mark absent any of the Bhangis:

(10) the Bhangis should be required assemble at only one *Bambakhana* (Municipal Station) instead of at five separate stations for each ward.

Mr. Matubhai Kantawalla, a former Vice President of the Municipality wrote in the columns of the "Nava-Gujarat" that it was a fact that the Bhangis did not receive enough for bare maintenance and that they should be given some increase even by raising the Privy-ess by one Rupee per year if necessary. The paper also also generally supported the Bhangis' case for favourable consideration. On Monday the 25th the Bhangis agreed to rejoin their work on the undertaking of some gentlemen to get a committee appointed to get their grievances redressed. But the motion was not allowed to be moved by the President who said that there was no need of interference by the Corporation and that the outside Bhangis who had been brought ought to be provided. The President Mr. Gokhale had issued a *Jahernama* (Notification) to the Bhangis to rejoin within 24 hours on the 26th, but as none rejoined the ring-leaders were prosecuted.

After the rejection of the motion in the Sudharai the Bhangis met in Jubilee Garden grounds and approached the Dewan. Mr. Maneklal A. Doctor shortly explained their grievances. The Dewan listened to what the Bhangi Deputation had to say and told them to rejoin unconditionally and reprimanded them for suddenly inconvenicing the public without notice. The Dewan, however, told them that he would forward their application to the Sudharai for consideration and on receiving their opinion he would do the needful. The Bhangis agreed to rejoin. The Bhangis were then led by Mr. Maneklal to the President's house, who said that they ought to have approached him earlier as he was a Baroda man, and the Bhangis expressed regret for their haste. The next day they rejoined.

The Municipal authorities imported some Bhangis from Broach and Bhavnagar with the help of the local Municipalities and tried their best to meet the situation.

The grievances of the Bhangis still remain unredressed, and it is to be seen whether the Dewan will be able to carry out his intention of doing justice to the poor Bhangis.

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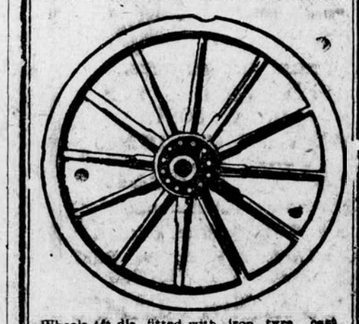

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NAGPUR NOTES.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 7.

Elaborate arrangements are in progress to hold an agricultural and industrial show on modern lines. It is proposed to arrange exhibits of novel and interesting character that will interest the agriculturists most. The show will be held at Mundara Tahsil Seoni from the 13th to 15th November, 1924. Cash prizes will be given in all sections according to the selections made by the judging committee. Preparations are also being made to give continuous demonstration of modern agricultural machinery in action, tractors in the fields, oil engines, winnowing machines modern agricultural tillage tools, etc. with a view to show their utility to the agricultural public in comparison with the old implements. A meeting of the District Agricultural Association will be held and there will be lectures on cooperative credit and veterinary subjects. There will also be a ploughing competition. Chakra and bicycle races will be held in an adjoining area if sufficient entries are forthcoming. Tournament and boy scout plays will be also held.

The management will be in charge of Mr. N. T. Porter, Deputy Commissioner, Seoni.

The students of the King Edward College, Amraoti, have respectfully requested the Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, to accept a sum of Rs. 500, being the proceeds of a drama they performed publicly for this purpose on the occasion of their annual social gathering for the purchase of a cup or shield for University Tournament. The Cup is to be known as the King Edward College Cup and competed for annually by all colleges. It is understood that the Vice-Chancellor has been pleased to accept the one offer and very much appreciates the grand spirit of comradeship displayed by the students of the College.

BABY SHOW.

The annual Baby Show will be held in the Town Hall gardens on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th October. The last day will be reserved exclusively for purdah ladies. Prizes will be distributed to the winners. There will be 18 prizes in all. Anglo-Indian Babies will come in for separate competition.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

The authorities of the Nagpur University deserve to be congratulated on the excellent report for the period from 4th August, 1923 to 30th June, 1924. It shows what a large amount of spade work has been done in such a short time. The University was brought into existence on the 4th August 1923. The first Vice-Chancellor was appointed by the Chancellor. There were 1,139 registered graduates on the roll and the University finances have been benefitted by their fees to the extent of Rs. 12,134. Many statutes, ordinances and regulations dealing with various important subjects have been made. For the present the University remains an examming University. Arrangements are in progress to constitute a University College of Law. It is honed that with a staff of one professor and three teachers the college will work satisfactorily. The college will operate from 1st July, 1925. The University has no building of its own. An appeal has been issued for funds, as a result of which about Rs. 1 18,547 have been collected. With this amount it is proposed to start the building operations as soon as the monsoon is over. A requisition has also been submitted for a Government grant of one lakh. The funds of the University were provided by a Government grant of Rs. 28,446. About Rs. 14 696 were realised from fees paid for enrolment of students, registration of graduates and teachers. The expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 47 359 and on March 31st, 1924 there was a net balance in hand of Rs. 19,034.

All the manifold university councils, committees and boards of studies including a sports and a building committee, have now begun to function. A beginning has been made on the side of the University Library.

It is gratifying to notice that several medals and prizes and scholarships have been endowed.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY.

The 56th birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated in the Town Hall on the 24th October, 1924. A spinning competition was held in Asahyog Ashram and prizes were distributed to the best spinners. The Secretary of the Marathi C.P. Congress Committee requested the public to pray to God for his long life and the successful termination of the fast.

Lady Wilson presided at a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Baby Week Committee at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Nira Canals on Tuesday.

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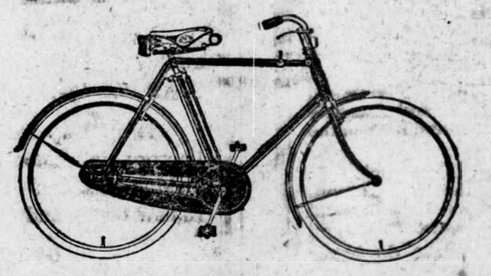

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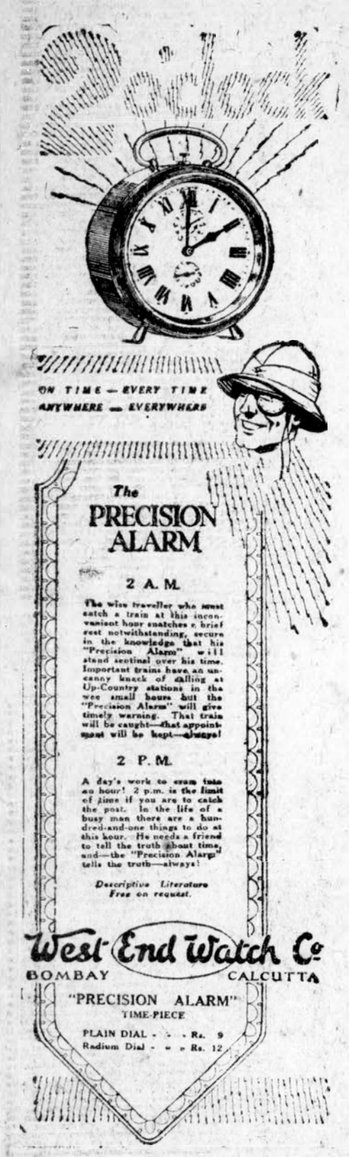
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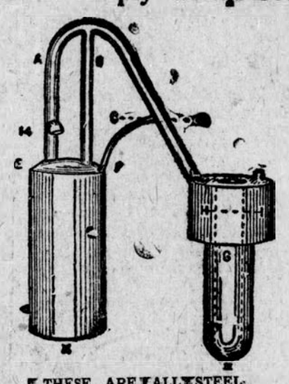

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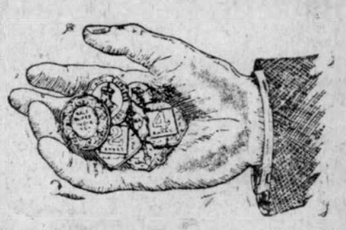

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